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Feb. 25th.—Europe (*vid* Siberia), per s.s. YINGCHOW.

Feb. 25th.—The French mail, per s.s. AMAZONE.

TO DEPART

Feb. 23rd.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 11 a.m., per s.s. NORE.

Feb. 24th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 9 a.m., per s.s. MIYABAKI MARU.

Feb. 24th.—Straits, Ceylon, Dhanushkodi, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe and London, at 11 a.m., per s.s. HITACHI MARU.

Feb. 24th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western, Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 2 p.m., per s.s. NAMUR.

Feb. 24th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. SINKIANG.

Feb. 24th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 5 p.m., per s.s. LUCHOW.

Feb. 25th.—Europe *vid* Siberia, at 4 p.m., per s.s. AMAZONE.

Mar. 5th.—Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 9 a.m., per s.s. ATLANTIQUE.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914 119

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POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES FOR 1916.

GRACA & CO.,
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Hongkong, 6th January, 1916. 120

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1916. 170

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 „ to 10.00 „ „ 10 „
10.00 „ to 11.00 „ „ 15 „
11.30 „ to 12.45 p.m.... „ 15 „
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 „ „ 10 „
1.15 „ to 1.45 „ „ 15 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ „ 10 „
2.15 „ to 5.00 „ „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 8.10 „ „ 10 „

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8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour,
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SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
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11.30 „ to 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.... „ 10 „
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 „ „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 6.00 „ „ 10 „
6.00 „ to 7.00 „ „ 15 „
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers

Hongkong 12th June, 1915. 185

MITSU-BISHI

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. 38

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				Sokaki	Asabu
$ 20	Shanghai S.M.R. Sta.-Yard	Lv.	Tuesday	7.30 a.m.	Sat. 10.30 a.m.
Y 18	Tsingtao „	Ar.	„	—	—
	Dairen „	Ar.	„	The Thursday	Tues.
	„ (S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	8.30 p.m.		
Y 16.35	Mukden „	Ar.	11.25 „		
	„	Lv.	11.40 „		
Y 11.55	Changchun „	Ar.	7.10 a.m.	Friday	
	„ (Russian Train)	Lv.	*7.50 „		
R 9.00	Harbin „	Ar.	*3.50 p.m.		

1st Class Fares				Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian's Service from Petrograd.	
				Thursday	
R 9.00	Harbin Russian Train	Lv.	10.10a.m.	Friday	
	Changchun „ (S.M.R. Train)	Ar.	4.50 p.m.		
Y 11.55	„	Lv.	5.05 „		
	Mukden „	Ar.	8.55 a.m.		
	„	Lv.	9.05 „	Fri.	Wed.
	Dairen „ S.M.R. Yard	Ar.	1.55 „ Morn.	Sat. Morn.	—
Y 40	Tsingtao „	Ar.	Forenoon	Sokaki	Asabu
	Shanghai „	Ar.	—	—	Fri.

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.

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Hongkong 24th April, 1914 171

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Tel. Add. "Phœnix," Macao.
1st February, 1915. 131

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HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong 26th January, 1916. [205

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For two months from the end of March.

A FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, at the PEAK.
Apply to—
W. L. PATTENDEN,
Care of GILMAN & Co.,
8a, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [304

TO LET—FURNISHED.

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NO. 3, STEWART TERRACE, THE PEAK.
Apply—
"A. J. P.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1916. [263

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NO. 5, MORRISON HILL. 6-Roomed House, 4 Bedrooms and 4 Bathrooms. Vacant from 1st March.
Apply—
HARRY WICKING & Co.
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A splendid set of OFFICE ROOMS on the First Floor of No. 10, Des Vœux Road Central (above the Robinson Piano Co.), comprising Three Large and Two Small Rooms with Outhouses and Servants' Quarters. The Premises are being thoroughly repaired and renovated. Centrally located in the vicinity of the Banks and Shipping Offices. Rent moderate.
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10, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [302

TO LET.

OFFICES, 5, Duddell Street, now in occupation of Messrs. Radecker & Co.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [296

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply— A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PABANEY,
No. 1, Duddell Street
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1916. [63

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

No. 141, Wanchai Road, Large and Spacious Godown.
"SHORNCLIFFE," Garden Road, to let Furnished, 6 Rooms.
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"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
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No. 6, BELILIOS TERRACE.
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ONE GODOWN, No. 8 Burrows Street, Wanchai.
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Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. 35

TO LET.

OFFICES in PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, Second Floor, formerly occupied by Messrs. Wm. Meyerink & Co.
Apply—
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators,
WM. MEYERINK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [252

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [105

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10 MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [97

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knatsford Terrace, Kowloon
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Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [37

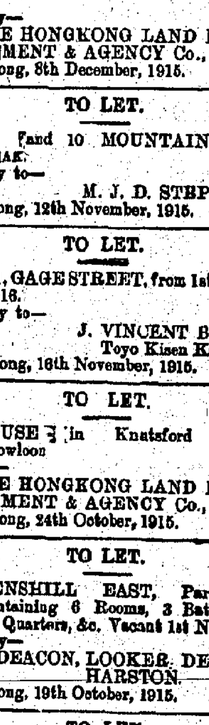
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Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [90

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TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.
Each House contains downstair Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.
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Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [112

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MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
HONGKONG. 108

GARMENTS FROM HONGKONG FOR THE TROOPS.

LETTERS OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The following letters have been received by Lady May in acknowledgment of various consignments of clothes and other articles sent by the Women of Hongkong, "Our little bit Workers" Society, Kowloon, etc.:—

From Officer Commanding, 19th General Hospital, Alexandria.

Alexandria, 18th January, 1916.

Dear Madam,—I have just received the very acceptable consignment of comforts sent by the Women of Hongkong, all safe and intact.

Please accept my sincere and heartfelt thanks. Every article will prove extremely acceptable to the men. Colonel Gordon Hall has been removed to Cairo, and I have taken over his charge, but I hope this will not in any way affect your patronage to this Hospital.

Again thanking you for the gifts.—I remain, Yours faithfully,

GEO. SCOTT,
Lt.-Colonel R.A.M.C.,
Commanding 19th General Hospital.

The following extracts are from a letter from Colonel Gordon Hall:—

"Ever so many thanks for the letter and for all the things so kindly sent by the Women of Hongkong for the sick and wounded; they will be most useful. Unfortunately, I was transferred from charge of the 19th General Hospital before the things arrived.....I have been moved to Cairo as A.D.M.S. of the Cairo District.....You asked me to enclose a list of articles that are useful for the wounded, which I do now. Should anyone be sending things they could either be sent to the O.C. 19th General Hospital, Alexandria, or if they were sent to me A.D.M.S., Cairo District, Abbasia, Cairo, I would give them to some of the various hospitals under me.

I have just heard from Canton that the people there have sent a case of things.

Again thanking you all ever so much for all the things you have sent, "etc."

Enclosed list.

Tobacco, pipes, cigars, cigarettes, slippers (soft), socks, mufflers, sleeping suits, khaki shirts for officers, khaki collars, tray cloths, table napkins, scrubbers, dressing-gowns, bandages, small brass ash-trays, thin brass pots for flower pots so as to improve wards, wool for working for the men, cards and games of any sort, money to buy easy chairs and cover them, walking-sticks for those who are lame, sweets.

"These are all I can think of just now. Do not send any more warm underclothing, as the Government is sending out a lot now, and it is not of much use sending lint and dressing, as there is plenty of that.

F. GORDON HALL."

The following is from Mrs. Eden, Jackanapes Work Society:—

94 Marlborough Mansions
West Hampstead, N.W.
18th January.

Dear Lady May,—I ought to have written sooner to thank for a very welcome parcel of 6 dozen socks, which reached me before Xmas. They are beautifully warm and soft and I have already despatched most of them in bales going to Egypt and Malta and Salonika; they will be so delightful for frost-bitten and sore feet. On January 1st a box arrived from your friends, and I am very grateful for the contents. This week I have sent a bale to Malta and one to Alexandria and two to Salonika, and in these I put some of the stationary, ginger and other extras, besides dividing the shirts and socks and useful garments. Most of the quaint slippers have gone to Egypt, as these articles seem to be in great demand on account of the insects in the sand on the floors. A nurse whom I know and 3 others were sent back from Alexandria with poisoned feet. The December report is nearly ready, and I hope soon to send you copies for your friends.

The little messages enclosed have been *sewn* upon the garments, as pins are a snare to the unwary man! The Society has done very well this quarter; 3,072 garments have been given, besides "extras," and I have had most grateful letters, as you will see. I am sending bales pretty often to Salonika; 6 have gone there since November. I fear the contents will soon be wanted! Messrs. Shewan, Tomes have told me that *another* box is on the way. I am so glad to hear it, and will write when it arrives. With kindest regards, Yours sincerely,

H. EDEN.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 19 h February is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 7 weeks.
This Year.....	$11,465	$84,681
Last year (Corresponding New Year).....	13,022	73,549
Increase.....	—	11,0 2
Decrease	1,557	—

THE SALONIKA FRONT.

THE ADVANTAGES GAINED BY WITHDRAWAL.

Mr. G. Ward Price, writing from Salonika, on December 28th, says:—We are now securely established in our defensive positions around Salonika and across the head of the Chalcidico Peninsula. Work upon them is already so far advanced that it needs only a visit to the front lines to make clear what an advantage we have gained in withdrawing from our former position beyond the Greek frontier.

This retirement, lasting from December 2nd to December 12th and bombastically represented by the enemy as a victory imposed by them, became the necessary and only reasonable thing to do, as soon as the attempt made by the French to join up with the Serbians failed, owing to the Serbian army's being thrust back from the Babuna Pass.

General Sarrail only went up into that very difficult country which lies along the Vardar Valley, beyond the Demir Kapur ravine, with this objective as his sole aim. If the plan had succeeded, and if the French and Serbians had been able to join hands over a front covering most of South-West Serbia, it would have been a great *coup*. Vigorously though the attempt was made, as the fierce fighting on the slopes of Mount Arkangel showed, it did not succeed, and what has justified the French General's daring in attempting this difficult advance, by a precarious line of communications, is the skill with which he extricated himself from the adventure when the feasibility of its realisation disappeared.

The part which our forces played in this retirement was comparatively small. The British troops engaged amounted only to a third of those of the French, and the distance over which the retirement had to be effected was shorter. Consequently the supreme command of the whole allied force was in French hands. Owing principally to the fog and to the difficult and confused country we had to retire through, as well as the superiority of the enemy in light guns, we had the insignificant losses that have been published. But these may be regarded as not too high a price to pay for the exchange from our entrenched positions along those steep and inaccessible crests, twisting and folding into gullies and dead ground, up which the enemy could creep unseen, to the line which we now hold 10 to 15 miles from Salonika, with a broad and absolutely open field of fire across a bare plain rolling up at intervals five or six miles into hills that are thoroughly suitable for artillery positions.

Moreover, these new works of ours are not linked with our base at Salonika, as were the Irish Division's old lines, by a disjointed line of supply, made up of train, motor-wagon, horse transport and mule-back. Instead, quite a good road runs straight out from Salonika to a central point on the line. Others of more dubious quality branch off to remoter parts of the front, and motley gangs of Greek labourers are engaged almost wherever you look in building new roads or repairing the old ones.

A STOUT STRONGHOLD.

Our trenches guard the northern slope of one of the lines of hill that rib the plain. Our principal trenches lie deep and well-bagged, and from the front they are invisible. Three hundred yards after you have passed them and look back there is nothing but the blue smoke of camp fires behind them, mingling with the mists that rise from the clayey soil to mark the line on which they lie.

Further on across the brown flats that stretch in unbroken treeless monotony to where the next hill ridge rises six or seven miles away, there are more earthworks, outposts and advanced posts, covering possible lines of approach along the folds of the ground, with machine-guns and trenches buried so flush with the surface that even the sun cannot find enough disturbance in the earth to cast a shadow. It is a most shelterless plain, but its very flatness and absence of cover make it a stout stronghold to maintain on the defensive.

One effect that our retirement, combined with the moving of most of the Greek troops from the neighbourhood of Salonika, has produced is yet another curious problem arising out of the close proximity of the two armies. When the greater part of the Greek garrison left Salonika one section of it was transferred to Seres, near the Bulgarian frontier, and it lies there between us and our enemy.

The present position is that the Greeks have withdrawn on both flanks and left the ground free for the fight of the principal combatants. The greater portion of the Greek army, however, is not far distant, and if its old enemy, the Bulgarians, begin to be active in operations on Greek soil, with the inevitable requisitions of supplies, shellings of villages, and other things that these necessitate, who can say whether the Greek attitude would remain passive?

"TO THE LAST MAN."

BRITAIN'S "INFLEXIBLE DECISION."

Paris, December 30th.—Voicing the general opinion in France regarding the British Government's decision to institute compulsory military service, the *Temps* says:—

"Of all sacrifices made by England since the beginning of the war the abandonment of voluntaryism will not be the least. The British have accomplished considerable evolution, and they are breaking to-day with one of the traditions to which they were most attached, in order to give themselves to work which does not please them, but in which they feel that their honour and future are engaged.

"Nothing could better demonstrate the inflexible resolution of the British nation. It is determined on victory, and accepts its conditions. They were not vain words which its authorised representative [the Prime Minister] used in declaring that Great Britain was prepared to give her last shilling and her last man to ensure victory. Her latest decision will convince the enemy and neutrals of her firm determination to accept no other peace than that based on complete victory of the Allies."

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S PROPHECY.

ANOTHER "CRUSHING GERMAN OFFENSIVE."

Another "crushing German offensive" is declared to be in preparation and, as a result the "Allies will soon be beaten." Bigger guns, exterminating gases, "bombs more devastating than any yet introduced," and air raids on a colossal scale are threatened for the early days of the year. Count Zeppelin, in a speech at Dusseldorf, is reported by the local newspapers as saying, "This cruel war which has been forced on us by Britain's duplicity and avarice has now lasted nearly seventeen months. The flower of our manhood has been called on to make bitter sacrifices and our women folk mourn the loss of our dear ones. Our consolation is that victory is in sight and I can promise you now, speaking for myself and expressing the view of our Imperial master, that the war will not last two years. The next few months will see German arms march rapidly from triumph to triumph and the final destruction of our enemies will be swift and sudden. Zeppelin fleets will play an important part in future operations and will demonstrate more than ever their power as a factor in modern warfare.

The Kaiser himself has taken a hand in promulgating new threats. He addressed a New Year's greeting to his armies, in which he says, "Whenever a superior number of enemies try to rush our lines they fail before your loyalty and bravery. Everywhere where I sent you into battle you gained glorious victories. In impotent madness our enemies still strive to deprive us of all that makes life worth living. The hope of conquering us in fair fighting they buried long ago. On the weight of their masses, on the starvation of our entire people, on the influence of their campaign of calumny, which is mischievous and malicious, they believe they can still reckon. Their plans will not succeed."

In reply to a congratulatory telegram from the President of the Reichstag, the Kaiser telegraphed.—"I had the entire German people hope to God that the New Year will bring a final victory for our just cause and a new guaranteed basis for the beneficial development in peaceful competition with other nations of our Fatherland.

MESOPOTAMIA OPERATIONS.

TURKISH POSITION INUNDATED.

The following message, dated 28th January, 1916, was received from "Eye-witness" in Mesopotamia:—

The rise of the river has inundated the Turkish position at Kut. The enemy have evacuated the entire length of trenches on General Townshend's north-west front, taking back some 2,000 yards. General Townshend's reconnoitring patrols advanced 1,200 yards, filling up the Turkish trenches, and founded fifty dead in one place lying with fixed bayonets, and wearing their knapsacks. These were shelled by his guns, when flooded out of their nearest trenches a few days ago. There were fully twenty-two rows of immensely deep trenches and miles of communication trenches honeycombing the whole position. General Townshend's position being on the higher ground, has escaped the worst consequence of the flood. There has been no rain for two days, though the weather is cool, and the sky cloudy. The river is falling. General Townshend is in daily communication by wireless with the force advancing up the Tigris. All is well since Townshend came.

TURKISH TACTICS.

A later message from "Eye-Witness" in Mesopotamia reads:—

The rainy spell has passed and the river is falling. There are clear cold days with a dry wind driving up the mud and frost at night. Our column advancing up the Tigris is in good condition, despite the exposure and severe weather, and is encamped within twenty-five miles of General Townshend's force at Kut-el-Amara. The conditions of the western front are repeated here, with modifications. At Shaikh Saad, by throwing back their left flank entrenchments at right angles to their front, the Turks turned our enveloping movement into a frontal attack, and again at Ummal-Hannah on the 21st January, a frontal attack was forced upon us by the Suwatcha marsh on which the Turks rested their left. The Turks' trenches at Shaikh Saad were of an excellent description, being deep and narrow, and the troops could move quietly along them from point could move quietly along them from point to point without exposing themselves. Some were held by Arab Irregulars and cavalry: others were connected by communication trenches with reserves posted in the rear. The position was the same on both banks of the river.

Apart from these Turkish tactics, the country offers its defenders three natural advantages against enveloping movement by an invading force proceeding along the river. The first is the absence of water inland; the second is the presence in many places of impassable swampy ground, extending to within a mile or two of the Tigris as at "al-Hannah" Marsh. The third is the uniform flatness of the terrain, and the consequent entire absence of natural cover to the attacker, whether the movement be frontal or enveloping, addition to have to attack positions skilfully prepared under German supervision, our troops in Mesopotamia are strange to the country, and have to advance under heavy fire over ground void of any cover upon the enemy's positions. The Turks are adept in trench work. They dig deep and narrow. Moreover, the mirage and flatness of the ground help them. Often the first thing one sees of the enemy's positions is the glint of their bayonets. Here there are no protective hesoges, villages or banks, but only flat, caked, illimitable sand. Instead of the quick rush, measured by seconds over a distance of a hurdle race, our infantry come under rifle fire at two thousand yards. Also in this moving battle, they can have no communication trenches to curtail the zone of fire. The climate conditions, too, compare with the worst that was experienced in France in the winter of 1914. In few campaigns has our army, British and Indian, been so hardly tried, or so valiantly proved. Now, owing to the recent halt, conditions are becoming more like France. Communication trenches have been cut, and second line transport is accessible. For the moment the operations are confined to desultory sniping and artillery fire.

SHELLS V. CLASSICS.

WHAT FUTURE OFFICERS SHOULD LEARN.

"In these days," said Mr. S. J. Hough, of Oundle, speaking at the Association of Public Schools' Science Masters at the Central Day Training College, London, "there are practically only two courses open to a boy leaving school—the Army or munition work. The training at Oundle had been of untold value." How many hours a day should be devoted to munition work was keenly discussed by the conference.

"The average boy cannot work eight hours at a stretch and keep up his maximum," said Mr. Hough. "In my school about five hours a day are alloted to each form for munitions work."

"War work at Bradfield College," said Mr. T. B. Sills, "has been divided into eight shifts, and a number of men past military age are only too willing to come in and help. As a result the work was continuous from 9 till 5. From 5 to 7 p.m. there was a shift of women from the college, and such masters as could spare the time made a night of it, working from 7 p.m. to the small hours of the morning. About two-thirds of the school were assisting."

RELEASING SKILLED MEN.

In the making of simpler tools, said Mr. A. H. Hall, Woolwich Arsenal, the schools would release skilled men. In this work the arsenal authorities were prepared to give the schools financial and other assistance.

"It is pitiable, even ridiculous, that six months of precious time before facing the grim realities of war should be wasted in reading little-understood classical authors," said Mr. C. L. Bryant, of Harrow, urging that boys who intend to apply for commissions on leaving shool should be specially trained in military science.

Supporting Mr. Bryant, Mr. J. Young, Woolwich Academy, said that it was only in the Woolwich and Ordnance College, where a certain number of artillery officers went, that there was any science teaching for officers. Sandhurst had the honour of being the only military college where science was absolutely ignored. "Do not spend five minutes on anything not directly applicable to the war," he urged.

Major Brudenell Bruce, who has been out at the front, said that anything that could be done in the way of instruction for the purpose of saving the lives of "the poor devils" who went out there would be of the greatest advantage.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.

1.—Private H. G. Jennison is granted leave of absence from 19th February, 1916, for the duration of the war.
Sapper W. O. Lambert is granted leave of absence from 22nd February, 1916, to 22nd March, 1916.

AWARD OF PUNISHMENT.

2.—No. 1,630 Sapper T. Gibbison awarded 21 days' detention and to forfeit one day's pay by Sentence of District Court Martial held on Wednesday, 16th February, 1916, for absenting himself without leave. (10 days remitted by Order of H. E. the Governor.)

BELCHER'S SECTION.

3.—Several vacancies exist in this. Members of the Corps wishing to join it are invited to send their names to Headquarters through the O. C. their Company or Section as soon as possible.

MUSKETRY.

4.—Musketry, Trained Men's Course, Part II. (Standard Test), will be carried out at King's Park Range as follows:—
Sunday, 27th inst., 2.30 p.m.—No. 1 Section Scouts Co.—Uniform (drill order) to be worn. Only men who have fired Part I. this season may fire on 27th instant.

PARADES.

5.—Parades for Wednesday, 23rd inst., *nil*.

DETAIL.

6.—On duty to-night: No. 2 Section Arty. Batty.
On duty 24th inst.: Scouts Company.
Orderly Officer: Lieut. Preston.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MUSKETRY PART II.

WARNING TO FIRE.

All ranks who have passed Part I. but have not fired at Ranges A to B in Part II. are warned to leave Blake Pier at 9 a.m. punctually on Sunday, February 27th.

SERVICE RIFLES.

Staff and Company Inspectors will return their service rifles, with pull-throughs and oil-bottles, to armoury on Thursday or Friday, February 24th or 25th, between 5.15 and 6 p.m.

ORCHESTRA PRACTICE.

Wednesday, February 23rd, 6 p.m.
Thursday, February 24th, 6 p.m.
Saturday, February 26th, 6 p.m.

F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.)

DODGING SUBMARINES.

The steamer *Karnak*, of the Messageries Maritimes, on its way from Alexandria and Malta, was on January 3rd pursued for several hours by a German submarine. The commander, Lancelin, who was formerly captain on board the *Paul Lecat*, ordered "proceed at full speed," and the *Karnak* continued its voyage, avoiding to offer its side to the submarine. The *Karnak* had on board the crews of the British steamers *Abelia* and *Middleton* sunk in the Mediterranean. A few days before, in the Mediterranean too, the M.M. steamer *Meinam* had a narrow escape. Arriving from Calcutta with a cargo of 8,000 tons of goods for Genoa, it was met by a submersible which chased it. According to the commander's report, over one hundred shells fell around the steamer, which could only escape owing to the very heavy swell of the sea.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DERBY DAY.

WINSOME DAHLIA GALLOPS HOME.

Stewards.

His Excellency Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Major-General F. Ventris, Rear-Admiral R. H. Anstruther, R.N., C.M.G., The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, The Hon. Sir C. Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., His Honour Sir W. Rees Davies, Kt., Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Iles, C.R.A., Mr. H. J. Gedge, Mr. Henry Humphreys, The Hon. Mr. David Landale, Mr. G. H. Potts, Mr. N. J. Stabb, and Mr. H. P. White.

Stewards in Charge of the Scale.—The Hon. Mr. D. Landale and Mr. H. P. White.

Handicapper.—Mr. Geo. K. Hall Brutton.

Judges.—Mr. F. B. Marshall and Mr. D. M. Ross.

Paddock.—Lieut. Col. H. W. Iles, C.R.A.

Starter.—Mr. H. J. Gedge.

Second Starter.—Mr. Paul M. Hodgson.

Time Keeper.—Mr. M. S. Sassoon.

Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. H. C. Sandford.

Clerk of the Course.—Mr. T. F. Hough.

From the point of view of real racing the race for the Derby was not a race at all. Everyone present seemed to have money on Winsome Dahlia, which, accompanied by Windsor Dahlia, took the lead at the start, gradually increased it as the race progressed, and won so easily that that fact was the only surprise in the race. Windsor Dahlia cantered up a few lengths behind. At the last moment quite a lot of people rushed to place money on Pingwu Chief, but Mr. Kadoorie's luck was still out.

The weather looked so threatening in the morning that the attendance before tiffin was very small for a Derby Day. However, the outlook was more inviting in the afternoon, and all the stands and enclosures were well-filled. H.E. the Governor and party were again present, and Sir Paul Chater was also able to witness his pony carry off chief honours.

Apart from the Derby, the racing was interesting, and it was possible at times, if one was brave enough to back an outsider on the *pari-mutuel*, to win big money. The win of Ally provides an instance; but only three persons, so inside people stated, purchased tickets for the pony, which was known to be quite a good runner, Peter Pieman also pleased more than one sportsman who was able to resist the charms of the Dahlias and the attractions of the Chiefs.

The fields were again fairly numerous, with the exception of the "Black Rock" Stakes, and the day's racing went through without mishap.

There was some complaint among the "backers" regarding the slowness in paying out, and there was also a small coinage dispute. In several races some of the *pari-mutuel* winnings, the odd dollars, etc., were paid out in small money. There was considerable grumbling, and some went so far as to endeavour to change the small money given them at the one booth into silver dollars at another. Here they were informed that a silver dollar could not be given for ten ten-cent pieces. It does not seem exactly correct from the point of view of the man who "backs" and loses in notes.

The full results were as follow:—

THE JOCKEY CUP.—Winner $500. Second $200. Third $100. For China ponies, subscription griffins of any season. Once round.

Mr. D. M. Ross' Social Schemer, 10st 12lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 1
Mr. Henry Humphreys' China Coaster, 10st 12lb (Mr. Hough) 2
Mr. Gurkha's Kukri, 11st 1lb (Mr. S. A. Seth) 3
Mr. Al's Toodeep, 11st 1lb (Mr. Gace) 0
Mr. Billiards' In Off, 11st 7lb (Mr. Barton) 0
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Baroda Chief, 11st 11lb (Mr. Boyd) 0
Mr. Shellim's Cutty Sark, 10st 12lb (Mr. Kremer) 0
Mr. Staves' Matabele, 11st 1lb (Mr. Lawes) 0

Pari-mutuel.		Cash Sweep.
Winner: $6.60		Tickets.
1,	5.50	47, $1,010.62
2,	11.30	224, 288.75
3,	7.00	320, 144.37

The starter got the field well away together. Social Schemer shot into first position on the rails, but he was soon displaced by Kukri, followed by Toodeep and the Chief. Kukri gradually increased his advantage, the rest of the field being in a bunch with Baroda Chief and Social Schemer in partnership in second position. Nearing the Rock Kukri's very substantial lead was steadily reduced, but the other ponies failed to dispossess him of the leadership. Into the home straight the field came up together. The Chief had displaced Social Schemer in second position, and at the distance post the three leading ponies were in a line, with the remainder of the field in close company. The Chief fell behind at the mile-post and the race became a duel between Sedgwick's mount and Kukri. Suddenly China Coaster, on the rails, became prominent but failed to overtake the leader, who won by a length and a half. There was half a length between China Coaster and Kukri.

Time, 1min. 57 3-5secs.
Record time, 1min 52secs.

THE EXCHANGE PLATE.—Presented by the bankers and exchange brokers of Hongkong. Value $1,000 to winner. Second to receive $200. Third $100. For China ponies. From the two mile post once round and in.

Sir Paul's Triumphant Dahlia, 11st 3lb (Mr. Vida) 1
Mr. John Peel's Gretna Green, 10st 12lb (Mr. Johnstone) 2
Mr. H. P. White's Freddie, 10st 9lb (Mr. Dupree) 3
Mr. Adams' Antony (late Sir Derek), 11st 1lb(Mr. Adams) 0

Pari-mutuel		Cash Sweep.
Winner: $6.60		Tickets.
1,	5.00	137, $1,531.25
2,	5.00	351, 437.50
		284, 218.75

This was a remarkably easy win for the Dahlia, which, shooting ahead from the start, showed the way all round, gradually increasing the distance between himself and the remainder of the field until he passed the post many lengths ahead. There was a ding-dong contest between the rest of the ponies, first one and then another getting second position. In the home straight Antony, Freddie and Gretna Green came along in a line. At the mile post Antony had shot his bolt, but there was a magnificent duel between Johnstone's mount and Freddie. The latter was beaten by a neck.

Time: 2min. 15 3-5.
Equals record time: 2min. 15 3-5sec., set up by President.

THE HONGKONG DERBY.—A sweepstakes of $20 each with $2,000 added. For China ponies, *bonâ-fide* griffins on date of entry. First pony to receive 70 per cent. Second 20 per cent. Third 10 per cent. One mile and a half.

Sir Paul's Winsome Dahlia, 10st 13lb (Mr. Burkill) 1
Sir Paul's Windsor Dahlia, 11st 1lb (Mr. Vida) 2
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Pingwu Chief, 10st 9lb (Mr. Stewart) 3
Mr. John Peel's Sandy, 10st 12lb (Mr. Johnstone) 0
Mr. John Peel's Little Jack Horner, 10st 9lb (Mr. Boyd) 0
Mr. Masse's Adventure, 10st 12lb (Mr. H. Seth) 0
Mr. Cire's Daylight, 11st 4lb (Mr. Moller) 0
Mr. Dynasty's King Jack, 11st 11lb (Mr. Heard) 0

Pari-mutuel.		Cash Sweep.
Winner: $7.40		Tickets.
1,	6.30	693, $8,575.00
2,	8.50	1250, 2,450.00
3,	11.60	344, 1,225.00

The following numbers were drawn against starters: Sandy 300, Little Jack Horner 339, Adventure 1067, Daylight 174, and King Jack 199.

Little Jack Horner was very fractious and delayed the start considerably. Winsome Dahlia had the advantage of a fairly good start. Adventure was somewhat slow in getting off the mark and brought up the tail quite three lengths from the rearmost of the remainder of the field. Burkill's mount had to surrender his position to King Jack and Little Jack Horner successively, Sandy was third and Winsome Dahlia fourth coming up the incline. Heard's mount maintained his superiority at the home straight. Sandy raced in a line at this stage between Little Jack Horner and King Jack. The rest of the field were all in close company. King Jack led first past the post, followed by Little Jack Horner and Sandy. The Chief, Windsor Dahlia, Daylight and Adventure had been bringing up the rear all along. By the Golf Club the Chief ran last. Sandy drew up with the leader, and Winsome Dahlia left a good distance between himself and his followers. Sandy raced neck and neck with King Jack at the Foothall Club-house, and the former almost gained on his rival. Nearing the Rock Johnstone established a comfortable lead of a length from Winsome Dahlia and Windsor Dahlia, each a length distant from one another. Adventure came fourth, followed closely by King Jack and the Chief. Rounding the bend into the village the Chief was given more freedom and immediately shot into fourth position. Sandy was compelled to resign leadership just past the village, and the favourite, Winsome Dahlia, took up the running. Coming into the home straight Burkill rapidly let light in between his mount and his nearest rival, and had the race clearly well in hand. The rest of the ponies were battling hard for second position. At the mile-post Sandy fell behind, and the Chief, Windsor Dahlia, and Adventure passed on. Vida on Windsor Dahlia beat the Chief by a neck only, and Winsome Dahlia won the race in hollow fashion by many lengths.

Time, 3min. 10secs.
Record time, 3min. 09secs.

THE SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS' CHALLENGE CUP.—Value $1,000. For China ponies subscription griffins of the current season. Winner to receive $500 and 70 per cent. Second $200 and 20 per cent. Third $100 and 10 per cent. of the entrance fees until the cup is finally won, when the second pony will receive 75 per cent. and third pony 25 per cent. of the entrance fees in addition to the place money. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Charles' Ally, 11st 1lb (Mr. Dupree) 1
Sir Paul's Matchless Dahlia, 10st 12lb (Mr. Burkill) 2
Sir Paul's Blackdiamond Dahlia, 10st 9lb (Mr. Vida) 0
Mr. Goahead's Matchbox, 10st 12lb (Mr. Boyd) 0
Mr. Henry Morris' Ploughed-field, 10st 12lb (Mr. Stewart) 0
Mr. Nemazee's Shabdiz, 10st 12lb (Mr. H. Seth) 0
Mr. Soares' Mandolini, 11st 1lb (Mr. Commons) 0
Mr. Tricolor's Bomb, 10st 12lb (Mr. Kremer) 0

Pari-mutuel.		Cash Sweep.
Winner: $181.50		Tickets.
1,	32.80	595, $2,143.75
2,	20.00	397, 612.50
3,	13.20	348, 306.25

Ally was smartest off the mark at the start, followed by Matchless Dahlia and Ploughed-field. The Dahlia went ahead passing the post, but the ponies came practically into a cluster near the Golf Club, Ploughed-field shooting up into second position and Ally once again obtained premier position. The leadership was constantly challenged, and Ploughed-field once got through, but did not retain it long. Shabdiz and Mandolini came up strongly near the Rock. Mr. Nemazee's pony came up into second place. No pony could claim much advantage at the village, but Ally was foremost. There was a good race in the home straight, which was won by Ally by two lengths from Matchless Dahlia. The latter beat his stable companion by a head.

Time, 2min. 44secs.
Record time, 2min. 34 1-5secs.

THE CHINA STAKES.—Winner $800. Second $200. Third $100. For China ponies. Five furlongs.

Sir Paul's Coronet Dahlia (late Coronet), 10st 12lb(Mr. Vida) 1
Mr. John Peel's The Nipper, 10st 6lb (Mr. Johnstone) 2
Mr. Dynasty's Oregon, 10st 4lb (Mr. Heard) 3
Mr. Adams' Antony (late Sir Derek), 11st 1lb(Mr. Dupree) 0
Mr. Cire's Bluelight (late Anzac), 11st 2lb(Mr. Moller) 0
Mr Ess' Speckles, 10st 5lb (Mr. Commons) 0
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Durbar Chief, 10st 9lb(Mr. Stewart) 0
Mr. Tricolor's Bayonet (late Ideal Dahlia), 10st 5lb ...(Mr. Kremer) 0

Pari-mutuel.		Cash Sweep.
Winner: $32.10		Tickets.
1,	6.30	811, $2,606.18
2,	5.70	786, 744.62
3,	20.60	86, 372.31

Coronet Dahlia won by a length and beat the previous record set up by himself by a second. The Chief had excellent advantage from the start and went away to lead by more than a length, with the Dahlia, Antony, and The Nipper almost together behind. At the Rock the Dahlia showed the way, Oregon jumping up to partner The Nipper. Near the village there was not much to choose between the foremost ponies. Heard brought Oregon along promisingly. In the straight the Dahlia, The Nipper, and Oregon drew away from the remainder of the field, the Dahlia getting home first a length ahead of Johnstone's mount, with Oregon half a length behind The Nipper.

Time: 1min. 12 1-5sec.
Record time: 1min. 13 1-5secs.

THE LUSITANO CUP.—Presented by the members of the Club Lusitano. For China ponies *bonâ-fide* griffins on date of entry. Second to receive $200. Third $100. One mile.

Mr. John Peel's Peter Pieman, 11st 11lb (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Sir Paul's Giant Dahlia, 11st 4lb (Mr. Burkill) 2
Mr. Dynasty's King Alec, 11st 11lb (Mr. Heard) 3
Mr Cire's Moonlight, 11st 5lb (Mr. Moller) 0
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Suffolk Chief, 11st 11lb(Mr. H. Seth) 0
Mr. Tierce's Snowflake, 10st 9lb (Mr. Commons) 0
Mr. H. P. White's Good Templar, 10st 12lb(Mr. Dupree) 0

Pari-mutuel.		Cash Sweep.
Winner: $29.70		Tickets.
1,	6.90	671, $2,538.30
2,	5.70	396, 725.57
3,	9.30	88, 862.68

Snowflake and Good Templar at the fall of the flag raced away together, Heard's mount was the first to pass the judge's box having a slight advantage over Good Templar. The latter was closely followed by Peter Pieman, Giant Dahlia, and Moonlight. At the back stretch Snowflake had a substantial lead, while Good Templar had outdistanced his followers by several lengths. At the Rock the rear ponies approached the leaders, and Peter Pieman gradually raced into line with Snowflake. There was no considerable difference in the disposition of the field until the home straight was entered, when Peter Pieman, the Chief, the Dahlia and King Alec shot away and raced in partnership. The pace was too hot for the Chief and Snowflake, and the issue rested between Peter Pieman, the Dahlia, and King Alec. The former burst past the winning-post a head in front of Burkill's mount, half a length establishing the Dahlia's superiority over King Alec.

Time: 2min 06 1-5sec.
Record time: 2min. 03 2-5secs.

THE CHALLENGE CUP.—Value one hundred guineas. For China ponies. Winner to receive $500. Second $250. Third $125. One mile and three-quarters.

Sir Paul's Perfection Dahlia, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Burkill) 1
Mr. John Peel's Sandiway (late Suffolk), 11st 4lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 2
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Australian Chief, 11st 11lb, ...(Mr. Stewart) 3
Mr. Nemazee's Shabrang, 10st 12lb. (Mr. H. Seth) 0
Sir Paul's Standard Dahlia, 11st 7lb. (Mr. Vida) 0

Pari-mutuel.		Cash Sweep.
Winner $7.90		Tickets.
1,	5.80	291, $2,581.68
2,	7.70	100, 737.62
		431, 368.81

Standard Dahlia set a warm pace from the fall of the flag, and went away two clear lengths from Shabrang. Perfection Dahlia, the Chief and Sandiway followed the leaders in the order named past the judge's box. Shabrang successfully challenged Vida's mount and had the advantage by a length at the Football Club-house. For quite a long way the three leading ponies, Shabrang, Standard Dahlia, and Perfection Dahlia raced a length behind each other. Eventually, nearing the village Shabrang was hotly challenged by Standard Dahlia. Mr. Nemazee's pony shook his rival off temporarily. There was no material change until Perfection Dahlia shot up with his stable companion in the home straight and took up the running on the rails. Sandiway came up well, and took third place, and a little later passed Standard Dahlia. At the village bend the two leadings competitors went clear away from the remainder of the field, and the Chief seemed too far behind to catch them. Stewart's mount made a noble effort in the straight but failed to sustain it, and from the mile-post there ensued a great struggle between Perfection Dahlia and Sandiway. Sir Paul's pony won by a head. There were many lengths between Sandiway and the Chief.

Time, 3min. 45secs.
Record time, 3min. 44 4-5secs.

THE ROYAL NAVY STAKES.—Winner $500. Second $200. Third $100. For China ponies, subscription griffins of any season. From the two mile post once round and in.

Mr. Horsford's Crosby, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 1
Sir Paul's Blackbird Dahlia, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Vida) 2
Mr. Dynasty's King Charles, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Heard) 3
Mr. Al's Toodeep, 10st 10lb. (Mr. Hough) 0
Mr. A4's Warrior, 10st 13lb. (Mr. Boyd) 0
Mr. Cire's Electriclight, 10st 9lb. (Mr. S. A. Seth) 0
Mr. Henry Humphreys' China Coaster, 10st 12lb.(Mr. Dupree) 0
Mr. A. R. Lowe's Askill, 11st (Mr. Barton) 0
Mr. Shellim's Cutty Sark, 10st 12lb. (Mr. H. Seth) 0
Mr. Slog's Portlight, 11st 4lb. (Mr. Moller) 0
Messrs. Thomas & Sedgwick's Harry Hawke, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Mr. Tierce's Dunkeld, 11st 1lb. ...(Mr. Commons) 0
Mr. Tricolor's Bomb, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Kremer) 0

Pari-mutuel.		Cash Sweep.
Winner $12.40		Tickets.
1,	5.10	358, $2,287.68
2,	6.30	438, 653.62
3,	6.60	671, 326.81

The ponies went off at the fall of the flag in line—the best start of the meeting. Electriclight quickly took up first place on the rails, with Blackbird Dahlia and Askill in close attendance. The leader rattled past the Golf Club several lengths ahead, his followers running in a bunch. Bomb was far away behind the remainder of the field. Portlight came up and got into third position. Electriclight still showed the way down the incline. Entering the home straight Electriclight and the Dahlia ran practically in partnership. Johnstone brought his mount along superbly, and fought out the finish with the leaders. Electriclight fell out of the race, and after one more exciting contest Crosby won by a head from the Dahlia, between whom and King Charles was a length.

Time, 2min. 19 4-5secs.
Record time, 2min. 15 3-5secs.

THE "BLACK ROCK" STAKES.—Winner $500. Second $200. Third $100. For China ponies *bonâ-fide* griffins on date of entry. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. John Peel's Simple Simon, 10st 12lb, ...(Mr. Johnstone) 1
Mr. Dynasty's King Jack, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Heard) 2
Mr. Adams' Birdwood, 10st 12lb. (Mr. Seth) 0

Pari-mutuel.		Cash Sweep.
Winner $6.10		Tickets.
1,	5.40	69, $2,241.75
		522, 640.50
		71, 320.25

The small field went well away together, with King Jack having a slight advantage. At the distance post Birdwood swerved right across the course, and was no longer raced. King Jack maintained a slight lead all the way round to the Rock, where he went away several lengths from his competitor. Entering the home straight Simple Simon gradually drew on terms with the leader, and a magnificent duel resulted in favour of Johnstone by a length and a half.

Time, 2min. 42 4-5secs.
Record time, 2min. 34 1-5secs.

THE GYMKHANA CLUB CUP.—Presented by the members of the Gymkhana Club. Value $500 to winner. Second to receive $200. Third $100. For all China ponies that have run at any Gymkhana meeting and subscription griffins of the season 1915-1916. Three-quarters of a mile.

Dr. Forsyth's Lorenzo, 10st 10lb. (Mr. Commons) 1
Mr. Staves' Matabele, 10st 11lb. (Mr. Boyd) 2
Mr. Horsford's Mascotte, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Dupree) 3
Mr. Gurkha's Kukri, 10st 8lb. (Mr. H. Seth) 0
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Baroda Chief, 10st 8lb.(Mr. Stewart) 0
Mr. Medico's Garlands, 10st 2lb. (Mr. Vida) 0
Mr. Moonraker's Maybey, 11st 11lb. (Mr. Heard) 0
Mr. John Peel's Tinker, 10st 11lb. (Mr. Johnstone) 0
Mr. Sedgwick's Romulus (late Roman Chief), 10st 8lb....(Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Mr. Staves' Hazara, 10st 4lb. (Mr. Lawes) 0
Mr. Tricolor's Bayonet (late Ideal Dahlia), 10st 10lb....(Mr. Kremer) 0

Pari-mutuel.		Cash Sweep.
Winner $22.70		Tickets.
1,	10.70	491, $2,376.50
2,	68.10	549, 679.00
3,	23.70	58, 339.50

THE FINAL DAY.

The principal event of the last day of the meeting proper is the Champion Stakes, run over a distance of one mile and a quarter, and with such good ponies as Coronet Dahlia, Winsome Dahlia, Windsor Dahlia, Triumphant Dahlia, and Perfection Dahlia Sir Paul's stable possesses a mortgage over the prize-money. Winsome Dahlia made a rare exhibition of all his rivals in the Derby yesterday afternoon, and Triumphant Dahlia almost created another record, and with all these class ponies in one stable it is difficult to divine which their owner intends will represent him. However, should more than two candidates be forthcoming the declaration will prove the best guide to the stable's opinion regarding the relative merits of its qualifying representatives. Sandy may yet qualify, but on his sorry exhibition, after being well up a quarter of a mile from home, in the Derby his chance of even a place seems to be almost hopeless. Spear may prove worthy of support, as his performance has proved his undoubted class. For the remainder of those that have qualified little can be advanced in their favour, and it seems a gift for either of the Dahlias.

In forecasting the result, it would be unwise to depend on what the public may select, as on this occasion they may not be so happy in their judgment as in the Derby, and being unable to judge, even by a comparison of the Dahlias' public performances, which may carry the stable's confidence, it may be safest to predict that the three places will be filled by the Dahlias—a hat-trick!

The following may win:—

Grand Stand Stakes	Adventure.
Southern Stakes	Standard Dahlia.
Hongkong Stakes	Mandolini.
Ladies' Purse	Mr. Johnstone's Mount.
American Cup	Sandy.
Phaethon Stakes	Shabrang.
Governor's Cup	Spear.
Consolation Stakes	King Jack.
Nil Desperandum Stakes	Garlands.

The following may secure places:—

Little Jack Horner	Peace.
King Charles	Mascotte.
Snowflake	Maybey.
China Coaster	Antony.
Durham Chief	Freddie.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850). (TELEPHONE 1741).

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

SMART GOODS
FOR THE RACES

SOLE AGENTS FOR
LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S
FELT AND STRAW HATS.

NEW SHAPES IN
"WALK-OVER"
BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE LATEST IN
TIES. GLOVES. SOCKS. SHIRTS. ETC.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR
EVENING WEAR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [21

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer		$6.00
Return " "	(available also for return by day steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer		4.00
Return " "		8.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG.
WEDNESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1916.	
8.00 a.m. *HONAM.*	8.00 a.m. *HEUNGSHAN.*
10.00 p.m. *FATSHAN.*	4.30 p.m. *KINSHAN.*
THURSDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1916.	
8.00 a.m. *HEUNGSHAN.*	8.00 a.m. *HONAM.*
10.00 p.m. *KINSHAN.*	4.30 p.m. *FATSHAN.*

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. *SUI TAI*, Tons 1,651. | S.S. *TAISHAN*, Tons 2,006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1916.
The Company's New Steamship
"TAISHAN"
Will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.
S.S. *SUI AN.*
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. *SAINAM*, 588 tons, and S.S. *NANNING*, 569 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or *vice versa* by the Company's direct Steamers *LINTAN* and *SANUI*. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [123

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the Peak.
No 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November 1915. 32

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [277

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I am Not Responsible for any Debts that may be incurred in my name unless the order is countersigned by me.

STEPHEN C. LEE.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1916. [319

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE PRAETHON STAKES.—1¼ Miles.

	hds.	in.	lb.	
Birdwood	13	0	145	
Daylight	13	2	155	
Moonlight	13	2	152	
Firelight	13	2	165	
King Alec	13	1	152	
King Jack	13	1	150	
Lorenzo	13	1	155	
Mascotte	13	0	148	
Baroda Chief	13	1	140	
Cornwall Chief	13	1		Scratched
Suffolk Chief	13	1	148	
Derby Chief	13	0		Scratched
Maybey	12	3	143	
Shabrang	13	0	139	
Winsome Dahlia	13	0	165	
Buckingham Dahlia	13	1		Scratched
The Duke Dahlia	13	0	159	
Giant Dahlia	13	2	155	
Windsor Dahlia	13	1	162	
Tinker	13	0	142	
Peter Pieman	13	1	162	
Simple Simon	13	0	157	
Little Jack Horner	12	3	146	
Merry Andrew	13	0	165	
Sandy	13	0	155	
Romulus (late Roman Chief)	13	2	148	
Snowflake	12	3	146	
Bayonet	13	1	130	
Freemason	12	3		Scratched
Odd Fellow	13	0	152	
Good Templar	13	0	149	

G. K. HALL BRUTTON,
Handicapper.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of Course.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1916. [320

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NORE,"

Arrived Hongkong on 21st February, 1916,

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, MESSRS. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1916. []

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Friday, the 25th February, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 28th February, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Friday, 25th February, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [2

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be RESUMED on THURSDAY Morning, 24th instant.

For Terms for Boarders or Day-Scholars, apply to—

THE HEADMASTER.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [312

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our Offices to the First Floor, PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD (lately occupied by The Nippon Yusen Kaisha).

BRADLEY & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1916. [313

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN GIRL to assist daily with a small Child.

Apply to— Box 124,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1916. [318

FOR SALE.

MEDICAL PRACTICE for SALE in North China.—£1,000 a Year, £500 in Contracts. No opposition. Lovely Climate.

Address— Box 3,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [270

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1916.

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), AND SATURDAY (OFF-DAY),

FEBRUARY 23RD AND 26TH.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., or at the Gate. Price $7 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or $3 per day. Tickets for the Off-Day, $2.

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [291

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.

A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families. Tickets for which are being sent out with the Members Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [292

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Day WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.

Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [293

NOTICE.

WISEMAN, LTD.

IN ORDER to meet the wishes of our Customers who will be attending the RACE MEETING, we are serving hot and cold Tiffins at the Café from 11 A.M. on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. SPECIAL MENU $1.00 per head or à la Carte.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [297

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against MR. GUSTAV ENGEL, of MESSRS. WM. MEYHRINK & Co., are requested to file same with the Liquidators before 15th March, 1916.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [251

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned BANKS beg to notify their constituents, and the public generally, that on and after 1st March no Compradores' Orders, other than Cash Orders issued by Banks, will be accepted in payment of Collections or amounts due to the Banks. Compradores' Orders will not be received for credit of Constituents' Current Accounts.

(Signed) THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
" THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
" THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
" THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED,
" THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
" THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
" THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION,
" THE NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY,
" THE NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK,
" THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.,
" THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [239

BLUE CROSS FUND.

HORSES IN WAR TIME.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

PRESENTS

"THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE."

A COMEDY IN 3 ACTS,

BY B. MACDONALD HASTINGS AND EDEN PHILLPOTTS,

Last Year's Great London Success.

ON SATURDAY, 4TH MARCH, AND MONDAY, 6TH MARCH, AT 9.30 P.M.

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S from FRIDAY, February 25th, at 9 A.M.

PRICES: $4, $3 AND $2.

BLUE CROSS FUND.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [289

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE COMPANY, LTD.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1916, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1915, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 21st February, 1916, until FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1916, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [275

HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1916, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st February to 2nd March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1916. [267

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Year ending 31st December, 1915, at the Rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STERLING together with a Bonus of FIVE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of February, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [314

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the DIVIDEND on Account of the year 1915 of THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (35 Cents) per Share is now Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [307

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 2965, dated 6th May, 1909, of Thirty Shares numbered 8115 to 8139 inclusive and 18592/18596 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of DR. JOSEPH WHITTLESEY NOBLE, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 20, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 16th day of March, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [254

THE HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificate of 30 Shares in this Company in the name of YUEN CHEONG or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 39, Thirty Shares numbered 7729/7758 dated 16th August, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company, the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.

For the HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.,
GORDON & Co.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1916 [259

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3755 for Five Shares, $100 paid up, numbered 3846/50, standing in the Register in the name of EUSTACE ALBAN KENYON, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the 18th May, 1916, A NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [308

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS desirous of making inquiries in respect of the DEBENTURE ISSUE should apply to the Company's Office in Hongkong.

All applications for Debentures must be sent in before the 20th February, 1916

Forms may be had on application

R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1915. [118

INTIMATION



WATSON'S

FINEST OLD

BROWN BRANDY

E

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

'13

DEATHS.

PEER.—At the Island, Wei-hai-wei, on February 6th, DORIS, beloved youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. BEER, aged six years.

LAY.—At Boscombe, England, on January 18th, EMILY MATILDA, the wife of W. THURLOW LAY, late Commissioner of Customs Service.

RULL.—At No. 1, North Honan Road Extension, Shanghai on February 17th, PETER AUGUSTUS RULL, aged 21 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 161, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 23RD FEBRUARY, 1916.

THE CAMEROONS CAMPAIGN.

ONE more of Germany's few remaining Colonies has been wrested from her and another of Britain's "little wars" has been brought to a successful close by the surrender of the German garrison at Mora, which completes the conquest of the Cameroons. The campaign has been in progress since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, the nature and extent of the country in which it has been fought presenting considerable difficulties to the comparatively small forces employed. Our Colonial troops promptly assumed the offensive and, crossing the frontier from Nigeria, which lies to the north, at several points during the last week of August, 1914, successively occupied Tepe, Sarate and Garua. This early success, however, was short-lived, strong reinforcements enabling the Germans a few days later to deliver a counter-attack which compelled our troops to fall back with considerable loss. The main task of reducing the Cameroons was entrusted to a joint Anglo-French expeditionary force under Brigadier-General C. M. DOBELL, which reached the Cameroon River on September 22nd, 1914. Two days later the light cruiser *Challenger* and H.M.S. *Dwarf* bombarded Duala, the chief town, which, together with its approaches, had been carefully fortified and entrenched, and on September 27th it surrendered unconditionally. After occupying the chief coast towns, the Allies proceeded to advance into the interior along two lines of railway from Duala and Bonaberi and along the Wuri and Sanaga Rivers, the enemy being thus driven back and obliged to resort to guerilla tactics. While these operations were being carried out a force from Libreville, in the French Congo, attacked Ukoko, in Corisco Bay, in the extreme south. In November, 1914, the invaders converged from different points on Buea, the seat of the Colonial Government, situated 3,000 feet above sea-level. In the meantime, steady pressure was also exerted from the Nigerian frontier and the Germans were compelled to retire southwards. At the beginning of last June Garua was again attacked, this time by an Anglo-French column. Profiting by their previous experience, the Germans had set hundreds of natives to work strengthening the defences, with the result that the position was extremely formidable. Very strongly entrenched forts of the most modern type, connected with one another by telephone, were built on sloping ridges. In order to take the place, the infantry would have had to cross first a line of animal pits with sharp spears stuck in them and cunningly covered over. These pits were only about six inches apart and extended from front to rear for about 25 feet. Behind these was a barbed wire entanglement, and then a broad trench, eight feet deep, studded with spears, and surmounted on the further side with a *chevaux-de-frise* to prevent the stormers from gripping the top. Next came the wall of the fort. Fortunately, the heavy guns which our troops had brought up from the coast were used with such good effect that the enemy surrendered, and thus the necessity of storming the place was avoided. With the reduction of Garua the enemy's tenure in the north became very precarious. Bamenda and Banyo fell in October, the latter being especially important owing to its situation at the junction of two main roads leading from the Benue River and its command of a number of routes to the South. From this point the enemy withdrew southwards to a mountain favourably situated for defence purposes, where, in the words of the Official Report, all necessary preparations had been made with a view to holding on until the end of the war. This stronghold was taken last November, and marked the end of the enemy's organised resistance in the northern Cameroon. In the south two expeditions converged on Yaunde—one consisting of British troops from the west and the other of French troops from French Equatorial Africa, who approached from the east and south-east. Belgian troops from the Congo also reached Yaunde on January 28th, and the flags of the three nations were hoisted together. Other successes were achieved at Tibati, Baing, Nkan and Lolodorf, and the remnants of the enemy forces, consisting of about a thousand Germans and fourteen thousand native troops, were driven to seek shelter in Spanish Guinea, where they have been disarmed and interned. The conquered territory has an area two and a half times as great as that of the United Kingdom. The native population is given as three millions, while the German residents in 1912 numbered about 1,400. The rapid progress which has been made by the Colony is shown by the fact that in ten years the yield of taxation increased from £100,000 to £400,000, while between 1906 and 1911 the exports doubled in value, the figure for the latter year being £1,060,000.

A mail for Europe *vid* Siberia closes to-day at 11 a.m.

Sir Havilland and Lady de Sausmarez are about to pay a visit to Hongkong.

Mrs. Flint, of Cameron Road, Kowloon, reports the theft from a wardrobe in her room of $165 in money.

Mr. John Henry, Manager South British Insurance Company, left Singapore for Hongkong by the B.I. s.s. *Fultala*.

Capt. E. C. Creasy, formerly of the Shanghai Municipal Police, is reported to have been wounded in Mesopotamia.

The condition of Lady Chater, who underwent an operation for appendicitis on Sunday, is reported to be quite satisfactory.

Dr. James Butchart, of the Foreign Christian Mission, who had spent over twenty years in China, has just died at Nanking.

The Rev. R. A. Ward, of Foochow, has gone on leave to the United States, and expects to be absent from China for a year or eighteen months.

A Japanese shopkeeper named H. Tanaka, reports that while buying a ticket at the races for a matshed stand, a gold watch valued at $40 was stolen frim his pocket.

Mr. F. W. Maze, Commissioner of Customs, Tientsin, left for the North yesterday in the *Kamakura Maru* after a brief visit to Hongkong and Canton.

Lieut. F. G. C. Walker, 187th Co. R.E., who left the Shanghai Municipal Health Department to go Home to fight, has been awarded the Military Cross for valour in the Battle of Lios.

A Chinese boy was knocked down and injured on the head by a horse which broke from the course at Happy Valley, but after attention by the Ambulance Section of the Police Reserve he was able to proceed home.

Mr. J. Jeffrey, Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Singapore, who has been relieved by Mr. C. Peter, just arrived from England, proceeded home by the s.s. *Gregory Apcar via* Madras and Bombay.

Mr. John Carey Hall, formerly British Consul-General at Yokohama, was knocked down by a passing vehicle while crossing a London street, and on being taken to the nearest hospital it was found that he had a broken collar-bone. Mr. Hall is seventy-two years of age.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONGKONG CLUB *v.* K. S. L. I FOOTBALL MATCH.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I trust you will allow me space to protest against the prejudiced and unfair report of this match which appeared in your Monday issue.

To say "that for the sake of sport" several of the "Shropshires" should keep out of the game is not only grossly unfair, but, to my mind, an insult to a fine sporting team.

Personally, I think these remarks might, with more justification, be applied to other clubs in Hongkong—even to the Hongkong Club itself.—Yours, etc.,

M. GORDON BANKS,
(Referee) Staffordshire County R.N.F.A.

H.M.S. *Tamar*,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1916.

[The paragraph complained of reads as follows:—"If all the Shropshiremen played as cleanly as their best players the game would have been much pleasanter. The play of Williams, Brittle, Poplow, and Parker—their four most accomplished footballers—is always beyond reproach, as is that of the majority of the men, but there are one or two who for the sake of sport would be better out of the team." Our contributor is not disposed to differ from our correspondent in his assertion that the team is a sporting one regarded *as a whole*, but he adheres to his opinion that it would be better if two of the men were out of it. Frequently it is found that a single man, by his ill-temper and unsportmanlike play, tarnishes the good name of his team, and it would be for the benefit of sport generally if such a man were dropped. Our contributor denies that his report is unfair, and points out that he is not alone in his criticism. The other Clubs in the Colony will doubtless be able to speak for themselves.—ED.]

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Complaint has been made of the high cost of living now prevailing in the Colony, and, as an instance of this, the exorbitant price of kerosine, at $4.40 a tin, as compared with $2 or so a couple of months ago, is cited. This is only one of many instances. What about rentals and the prices of other commodities, absolutely indispensable, such as food, etc? Attention is rightly drawn to the position of unfortunate employés whose employers have shown no consideration by increasing their salaries. Many of them have been labouring for years without an increase!

As an excuse it will be pleaded that owing to the war nothing can be done and that after the war there may be a chance of adjusting matters. Others will say "Thank God, we are still in Hongkong," or manufacture some other excuse to avoid acquiescing in their poor employés request. In some cases men have been told that if they are not satisfied they can go. That is always the treatment accorded to the weak who are compelled to submit to this yoke of tyranny on the part of the strong.

An excellent example has been set by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Union Insurance Co., Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., and the Indo-China Navigation Co., who have shown consideration for their staffs. They deserve hearty thanks.

How can employers expect their subordinates to perform their tasks when their meagre salaries remain stationary despite the present awful cost of living! It is simply forcing them to fall into debt or tempting them to commit some misdemeanour. As I said above, excuses are easily fabricated. Some will wash their hands, like Pilate in the Pretorium, and say: "We have no instructions; we have no power," etc. Better say the truth: "We are not willing to do so?"

I hope that those firms who have not yet given any consideration to their employés, will consider this matter in a more reasonable way, and treat their staffs fairly, or rather humanly, and will acknowledge the difficulties and needs of their poor employés. Those who have no instructions from the Head Office and have no power to act in the absence of them can certainly make a proper representation to headquarters and strongly recommend advances. "Where there is a will there is a way."—Yours, etc.,

A COUNCILLOR.

THE WAR.

HUGE BRITISH WAR CREDITS.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE TO BE CURTAILED

SMASHING BLOW FOR THE TURKS.

RUSSIANS MAKE MORE CAPTURES.

BOMBARDMENTS IN THE WEST.

SUCCESSES IN AFRICA.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS COMPLETELY OVER-THROWN.

RUSSIANS AT THE EUPHRATES AND THE TIGRIS.

LONDON, February 21st.

The smashing blow dealt to the Turks at Mush and Ahlat finally severs all connection of the Ottoman troops between Armenia and Mesopotamia.

It means a complete Turkish defeat from one side of Armenia to the other.

The Russians are already in full possession of the upper waters of the Euphrates. Their latest successes, bringing them into occupation of the upper Tigris, will prove a substantial help to the British in Mesopotamia.

Mush is an important road junction, a great store depot and training centre.

It is stated that Enver Pasha is hurrying towards Erzerum at the head of a large army.

RIGA BOMBED.

ENEMY AIRCRAFT ACTIVE.

PETROGRAD, February 21st.

A *communiqué* states that enemy aeroplanes bombed Riga, in the region of north Kreuzburg, where artillery was also active. Two German blockhouses were destroyed at Lake Sventen. A mine explosion on the Dueister wrecked a German mine gallery, armoured trenches and entanglements.

TURKEY'S "LAST GASP."

LIBERAL CONDEMNATION OF YOUNG TURKS.

SALONIKA, February 21st.

Prominent Turkish Liberals are denouncing the Young Turks for bringing Turkey to the last gasp. They appeal to the Liberals to emerge to try and save her.

PURSUING THE TURKS.

MORE CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, February 21st.

A *communiqué* states that the Russians are pursuing the Turks. They have captured a further 2,540 prisoners, six guns, much ammunition and transport.

TURKS TURN BACK.

PETROGRAD, February 21st.

Two Turkish Corps, which were marching to reinforce Erzerum, turned back on hearing of the fall of the fortress.

RUSSIANS STILL PROGRESSING.

LONDON, February 21st.

An Italian wireless message states that the Russians have occupied the whole of Lake Van region. The Turks are evacuating Bitilis, and the Russians are near Trebizond.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH AIRMAN'S FEAT.

ENEMY POWER STATION DESTROYED.

LONDON, February 22nd.

An official announcement states that in the course of an aerial reconnaissance at one of the enemy's advanced posts east of the Suez Canal, one of our aviators, after descending to 600 feet, destroyed the enemy's power station at El Hassama with a hundred pound bomb.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKISH "DELIGHT."

FALSE COMMUNIQUES EXPOSED.

LONDON, February 21st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Tennant exposed the absolute unreliability of the Turkish *communiqués*. The former gave as an example the alleged Turkish successes at Aden, where there were really only five British and 39 Indian casualties, against 200 Turkish losses.

JAPANESE COAL FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, February 21st.

An Alexandria telegram states that Japan is sending 28,000 tons of coal to Egypt.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AERIAL ATTACKS.

ENEMY WORKS DAMAGED.

PARIS, February 22nd. 12.50 a.m.

A *communiqué* states:—Twenty-six aeroplanes attacked the depots at Don, and it is believed that they inflicted extensive damage to stores and railways. They all returned safely.

Artillery has actively bombarded the trenches at Hulluch, and north of Ypres and the Comines Canal. A heavy howitzer caused a large explosion at a gun position at Radinghem. Enemy aircraft raided several towns in our area. There were no military results, but a few civilians were killed.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

AEROPLANE BOMBARDMENTS.

PARIS, February 21st. 4.50 p.m.

A *communiqué* states:—There has been artillery activity along the whole front. It was violent northward of Verdun. The Germans made two abortive attacks in Artois.

A squadron of French aeroplanes bombarded munition depots south-westward and south-eastward of Dienze. German aeroplanes bombed Luneville, Dombasle and Nancy last night, doing slight damage.

YOUTHFUL GERMAN PRISONERS.

PARIS, February 21st.

The Germans recently taken prisoners include recruits of the 1916 class.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MINOR OPERATIONS.

AN ITALIAN BOMBARDMENT.

ROME, February 21st.

A *communiqué* states that there have been minor operations at Valsugana. The Italians bombarded the Folla Valley, where important movements of troops and transport were noticeable. An Austrian aeroplane bombed Ala, but there was no damage.

AUSTRIAN AIR RAIDS.

ROME, February 22nd.

Austrian aeroplanes raided Descuzano, Sale, and Trezzo. The damage was insignificant. Four persons were killed and twelve wounded, all being civilians.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREEK CRUISER GOES TO DURAZZO.

PARIS, February 21st.

A telegram from Rome reports that the Greek cruiser *Helle* has arrived at Durazzo to protect Greek residents in the event of the arrival of Bulgarian or Turkish troops.

THE "COMRIE CASTLE."

LONDON, February 22nd.

The *Comrie Castle* has been refloated after discharging 700 tons of cargo. She is now in Kilindini harbour apparently undamaged.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

DEVELOPMENT OF GREAT BROTHERHOOD.

LONDON, February 22nd.

The British members of the Anglo-French inter-Parliamentary Conference at Paris were met by MM. Poincaré and Briand. They visited the Senate, the President of which made a speech eulogising Great Britain's part in the war.

M. Poincaré, addressing the British Parliamentarians, said that their inter-Parliamentary relations would bring still closer the bonds of the two nations, and he hoped that their brotherhood in arms would lead to a permanent brotherhood. France admired the immense and magnificent effort accomplished by Great Britain, whom war had made a great military power. He added:—"We shall pursue the war to a victory which we shall celebrate in an indestructible friendship."

BERNSTORFF'S PUBLICITY BUREAU.

WHAT THE GERMAN IN AMERICA DOES.

NEW YORK, February 21st.

Resentment exists in Government circles at Washington over the disgraceful publicity methods of the Teutonic diplomatists.

There are more than hints that unless these activities, which the Government are beginning to find embarrassing, are discontinued, it will probably be considered necessary to ask for the recall of several prominent diplomatists.

Count Bernstorff (the German Ambassador) is accused of turning the Embassy into a Publicity Bureau for giving out misleading statements. As an instance, the flagrant breaches of the pledges of secrecy concerning the *Lusitania* negotiations are quoted. Reports have repeatedly been sent out, clearly officially inspired, deliberately misrepresenting the situation.

The United States Government is particularly annoyed that information has been given out making it appear that a decision has been definitely reached by America to recognise belligerent merchantmen armed for defence as cruisers which may be attacked without warning. No such decision has been reached. The truth is that Mr. Lansing made such a proposal to all belligerents, but it cannot be enforced unless all concerned are agreed.

BRITISH PAPER MONEY IN GERMANY.

LONDON, February 21st.

The Rotterdam correspondent of *The Times* states that a considerable amount of British paper money is circulating in Germany, the £1 note fetching 25.40 marks.

ENEMY CONSULS IN CANADA ARRESTED.

LONDON, February 21st.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Athens states that the Allies have arrested the enemy consuls in Canada.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S RECOVERY.

LONDON, February 21st.

Lord Chelmsford has recovered from his recent indisposition.

GERMAN PROPAGANDIST LEAVES ATHENS.

PARIS, February 21st.

A telegram from Salonika states that Baron Schenk, the notorious chief of the German propaganda at Athens, has left for Monastir.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH WAR FINANCE.

MR. ASQUITH MOVES HUGE VOTES OF CREDIT.

LONDON, February 21st.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith moved votes of credit amounting to £420,000,000. He said that the Treasury had still in hand £120,000,000 from the last vote of credit which would carry on the public service until March 10th. That period was appreciably longer than was anticipated. (Cheers.) The daily expenditure of £4,300,000 had not differed very much since September, while since November the expenditure on the Army, Navy and munitions had increased by £400,000 daily. Loans to Allies and the Dominions now totalled £169,000,000, apart from advances of £423,000,000 by the Bank of England for the Government. They were spending daily £3,000,000 on the Army, Navy and munitions. Mr. Asquith concluded by remarking that, with the vote, in the coming year the total for war expenditure would be £2,082,000,000. He emphasised that rigorous steps would be taken to economise military expenditure and to ensure that the money would be devoted to a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The votes were adopted.

LATER.

A White Paper announces that to-day's votes of credit are made up of £300,000,000, and a supplementary vote of £120,000,000, making the total of war credits £1,720,000,000.

FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

SUCCESSFUL MINOR OPERATIONS.

LONDON, February 21st.

The Press Bureau announces that General Smuts reports that on the 18th an enemy force of four Europeans and 200 natives attacked a post at Kachumbe, near Kyako, on the Uganda border. Our strength was two Europeans and 35 natives, but the enemy was driven off, losing four Europeans, 53 natives, one machine-gun complete, also forty-five rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

Our casualties were nil.

THE AIR-RAID CASUALTIES.

LONDON, February 22nd.

An official correction of the casualties at Walmer states that only a lad of sixteen was killed, and another of the same age injured.

A score of shop-fronts were blown in.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, February 22nd.

The following appointments have been *gazetted*.

To be Brigade Commander: Lieut.-Col. Cooke, 34th Sikhs. To be temporary Brigadier: Lieut.-Colonel Robinson, 27th Punjabis. To be temporary Second-Lieut. of the Hampshire Regt: Corporal Belford Wilson, of the Ceylon Planters' Contingent.

CHANGES OF COMMANDS.

LONDON, February 22nd.

Lieut.-Colonel Sclater has been appointed to the Southern Command in succession to Major-General Campbell who takes over the Chester command from Lieut.-General Sir William Mackinnon, who is now Director of Recruiting. Lieut.-General Macready succeeds Lieut.-General Sclater, who receives the C.B. for exceptional war services as Adjutant General of the Forces.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, February 22nd.

The despatch of reinforcements for General Aylmer is proceeding satisfactorily. Aeroplanes have re-bombed Kut without doing any damage.

TRAFFIC IN MEDITERRANEAN.

The newspaper *Tronte Interra* denounces the presence in the Mediterranean of many Swedish and foreign steamers engaged in contraband traffic.

The paper asserts there is no doubt that many of these steamers have been furnishing supplies to Austro-German submarines, and adds that near Licata many empty benzine and petrol cans have been found.

A Malta dispatch to the *Messaggero* states that the chase of contraband steamers in the eastern Mediterranean is proceeding vigorously, and that during one week eight vessels carrying contraband were captured and taken to Sollum.

A LESSON IN MANNERS.

GERMAN THRASHED PUBLICLY ON SHAMEEN.

Last Saturday evening Herr A. Nathonsohn, a Hun of Semitic origin, in the employment of Arnold, Karberg & Co., was publicly thrashed by a prominent French resident on Shameen in the presence of a number of spectators. The reason for the castigation was that this "Kultured" Hun of Semitic origin insulted the wife of the French gentleman by refusing to make way for her when she was walking on the Bund on Thursday afternoon accompanied by two other ladies and a little girl.

GERMAN ATTACK ON FREEMASONRY.

REVENTLOW AND MONARCHY.

As an example of the extraordinary suggestions regarding the war which are placed from time to time before the German people, even by well-known writers and public men who have every claim to be heard, it is not without interest to give a quotation from Count Reventlow's latest article in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*." The editor-in-chief of the "*Berliner Tageblatt*," Dr. Theodore Wolff, wrote a guarded leader, the gist of which was that German policy had suffered, both before and during the war, because, as he suggested in effect, the Prussian State was organized on a highly undemocratic basis. Dr. Wolff referred particularly to the case of Scandinavia, and hinted that more assistance might have been forthcoming from Sweden if it had not been for this particular "hindrance."

As a staunch supporter of the Prussian Monarchy and of the oligarchic organization of the German Empire, Count Reventlow felt bound to contest this view, which he did as follows:

Herr Theodore Wolff simply means that if the relations of German States to one another, and the organization of the Empire generally, were arranged on a more democratic basis, our relations with foreign countries, before and during the campaign, would have been more cordial. Such an attitude reminds us of the classic saying about losing sight of the aims of life in order to live "*propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.*" From a democratic point of view there is, perhaps, no reason why we should not assent to this topsy-turvy state of things and fight aimlessly without principles . . . No doubt this is the case with the countries opposing us. There are no more bitter enemies of the organization of the German State (and especially Prussia), no more bitter slanderers and revilers of it, than they. Their bigoted hatred is not due solely to their political indignation at the fact that the Central Empires are not organized, as they put it, in harmony with the spirit of the times: but to the clear knowledge that what they call our "Militarism" has risen to its unparalleled strength from the fundamental principle of the Prussian monarchical system. It must not be forgotten that foreign countries took the expression "Militarism" in this sense from our own democracy, and thereby sought to condemn both Militarism and our democracy. England and France know perfectly well that "Kaiserism" and its fundamental principle form the innate strength of the German Empire.

It is only on this account that our enemies appeal to their "culture," "civilization," "progress," and so on; for the simple reason that a strong German Empire is necessarily a disturbing influence. Our opponents, on the other hand, are weak.

THE COUNT'S CONTRAST.

This preliminary attack on Democracy, which Count Reventlow's readers expect from him at least three times a week, enables him to reply to Dr. Wolff's point regarding Scandinavia, and to explain why Germany has not received all the support she expected from that source:

I am far from saying that certain people in Germany are wrong in holding that our internal organization is not without some effect on the opinion held of us by other countries; but I do maintain that it is a matter of complete indifference to Sweden, or to France for the matter of that, what special powers and privileges are possessed by the German Emperor, the King of Prussia, and our remaining princes and rulers; or what the Prussian electoral system may be. It is not on account of her internal democratic organization, as Herr Wolff appears to imagine, that England can take so much licence as she does; it is on account of her sea power, her money, her skilful employment of her industrial resources, her tact in dealing with other nations. These are the qualities which have enabled her to do what she has done.

In this connexion one point, above all, should be noted. Two currents of influence flow from England on the one hand, and from France on the other; but they unite and become one, I refer to Freemasonry. And I would remark at the same time that our German Freemasonry sticks to its own soil, and has nothing to do with the matter I am emphasizing. The part played by French and English Freemasonry in the preparation and instigation of the war has not yet come fully to light. The veil was lifted for an instant when it was a question of drawing Italy into the war. At that moment foreign Freemasons ventured to show their hands more openly. The defamation of Germany, and to some extent of Austria-Hungary as well, by appeals to "civilization," "progress," and the like, was organized years ago by foreign Freemasons, and carried on in every conceivable form. In the last resort this campaign of calumny was directed against our Church. The hemming-in, slandering, and contemning of Germany can be traced in great part to the operations of foreign Freemasonry. Why, there is scarcely a statesman of the Entente Powers who does not belong to it.

All this will undoubtedly be news to the "foreign Freemasons," whom not even non-members of the Order will associate with the "slandering of Germany," etc., so wildly attributed to them in the reckless utterance of Count Reventlow.

ALLIES' MENACE TO CENTRAL POWERS.

MAJOR MORAHT'S ADMISSIONS.

Major Moraht, Germany's ablest military critic, gives an exceptionally interesting review of the situation, writes the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Rotterdam. From the first he has differed from other writers in attaching great importance to the Allied army at Salonika as a possible future serious menace to the Central Empire, and he still insists on the necessity of removing that menace before any real victory can be claimed in the Balkan operations. The following are quotations from the article, the opening passages of which deal with the Eastern front, on which, says the writer, a serious struggle is developing:—

"Our army command will not allow the forward movement begun by the Russians to amount to a danger, and will either cause the attack to bleed to death or drive it back. The object has probably been to relieve the Allies' Expeditionary Army in Salonika from pressure, for it is certainly a burden for our enemies to see themselves in danger from the semi-circle to the north of Salonika. The whole world apparently knows where the Bulgarian army of General Todarov is at the present moment, but the Allies are breaking their heads over the puzzle where von Mackensen will attack.

"We have repeatedly pointed out that as long as the enemy army is not destroyed there is no question of final victory. The Allied army received a bad blow in the Vardar region, and suffered heavy losses in the retreat to the Greek frontier. But its chief force escaped untouched, as the peculiar political situation necessitated a halt by the Bulgarian army on the Greek frontier.

"The enemy is using the time gained in most industriously fortifying the district around Salonika. With all modern means it will attempt to procure in this otherwise modest fortress a '*point d'appui*,' the conquering of which against serious defence must cost much blood. However the advance against Salonika may be begun, it will in any case encounter a great system of defence.

"Perhaps one sees in Salonika the first line of defence of Egypt, and that makes it clear that the Allies will remain in Salonika even if no attack from Bulgaria and the Central Powers should follow. The enemy Press recommends, in the latter case, Salonika as a gate of attack against the road Sofa-Constantinople, thus making it plain that at the present moment the war situation in the Southern Balkans interests all belligerent parties greatly, and not least Greece, which has involuntarily become the theatre of coming events."

"CALVARY OF A KING."

KING PETER'S TRAGIC JOURNEY.

Under the heading, "The Calvary of a King," the *Gaulois* publishes the following touching account of the terrible journey of King Peter of Servia from Mitrovitza to Scutari, in Albania, when the Servian Government was compelled to flee before the overwhelming advance of the Austro-Germans:—

"On horseback and by foot, with three officers and six soldiers of the regiment of the Guard as his sole escort, the King of Servia, septuagenarian and ill, occupied seven days, in horrible weather, in making the journey of 150 kilomètres across the mountains to Scoutari. At night, when the time for rest came, the aged King was without a bed, and he contented himself with bread and cheese fare, as did his soldiers.

"The journey of the King across the mountains of Albania was a veritable epic. The little royal cortège was ignorant of the road, and they had no guide—often the only indication that they were on the right road was the prostrate body of a soldier who had fallen from exhaustion. The King and his companions only had three horses between them, and it was impossible to persuade King Peter not to take his turn in walking. He resolutely insisted upon walking, just as much as the others did, and he walked quite half the distance. During the day the party journeyed with only two short halts for meals. During the whole seven days the King had no hot food, and one day he was even without bread.

GUESTS OF SHEPHERDS.

"At night they generally succeeded in discovering the hut of some Albanian shepherd in the mountains between Prizrend and Scutari, and the poor shepherds little dreamed that the aged, careworn gentleman who slept on the naked ground, and who left in the morning after a frugal meal of dry and unpalatable bread with, perhaps, a cup of milk, was the King of Servia.

"One night, near Ciafmahl, the little royal cavalcade completely lost their road, and darkness fell upon them when they were on a mountain without a human habitation in sight. Then King Peter remembered that he had a small electric lamp amongst his few possessions. Happily he found it in working order, and this proved their salvation. By its feeble light they succeeded in following a slightly beaten track down the mountain side, and after several hours reached a shepherd's hut, where they passed the night.

"This hegira of a King, as dramatic and unreal as an old legend, lasted seven days. The party crossed mountains and deep valleys, the soldiers of the Guard several times wading through impetuous mountain torrents carrying their king on their shoulders."—*Central News.*

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The Wine Merchants of the East

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE" BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:

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and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [58

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIMROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

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Sold in tins by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country.

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49-1

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LADIES' SAFE REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansy, steel Drops and Penny royal.

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THERAPION No. 1

CURES DISCHARGES, EITHER SEX, WITHOUT INJECTIONS.

THERAPION No. 2

CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN ERUPTIONS.

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CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, DRAINS, LOST VIGOR, &c.

SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 2/9.

SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON.

A CURE FOR YOU

TRY NEW SNACKS (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.

SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

INSIST ON HAVING THERAPION.

54

Fortify yourself with Bovril

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

16-1

Rest and Comfort for the mother and health for the baby follow the use of the 'Allenburys' Foods.

They resemble healthy human milk in composition, nutritive value and digestibility.

Babies fed on the "Allenburys" Foods invariably thrive well.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1. From birth to 3 months.

MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months.

MALTED FOOD No. 3. From 6 months upwards.

The 'Allenburys' RUSKS (Malted) From 10 months upwards.

Pamphlet "Infant Feeding and Management" sent free.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., 8a, Peking Road, Shanghai, P.O. Box 158, and London, England.

C3. 5-1-1

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, February, 22nd.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.94	29.94	29.90
Temperature	64	60	61
Humidity	89	81	88
Wind Direction	East	East	East
" Force	3	6	4
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	—	0.01	—

Highest open air Temperature on 21st ... 64

Lowest open air Temperature on 21st ... 60

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 23rd to 29th February, 1916.

		High Water		Low Water	
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	23	m 11 47	5 6	m 5 54	2 1
				6 4 a	2 2
Thurs.	24	m 0 19	5 4	m 6 20	2 6
		0 26 a	5 9	7 9 a	2 3
Fri.	25	m 1 28	4 7	m 6 44	3 0
		1 16 a	6 1	8 42 a	2 4
Satur.	26	m 3 12	4 0	m 7 7	3 4
		2 21 a	6 3	10 48 a	2 1
Sun.	27	m 5 20	3 7	m 7 29	3 7
		3 35 a	6 5		
Mon.	28	No infer.	high-	m 0 13	water
		4 53 a	6 8	nor low-	1 2
Tues.	29	m 8 18	4 0	m 1 7	1 1
		6 15 a	7 1	m 10 47	3 9

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Race—3rd Day.

3 p.m.—Canton Medical Missionary Society, Annual Meeting in the Canton Club Theatre, Shameen.

Friday, 25th Feb.:—

11.30 a.m.—China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Saturday, 26th Feb.:—

2 p.m.—Hongkong Race—Off Day.

Thursday, 2nd March:—

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Friday, 3rd March:—

Annual Flower and Vegetable Show in the Botanic Gardens.

Saturday, 4th March:—

8.30 p.m.—"The Angel in the House," by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club, in aid of Blue Cross Fund.

Monday, 6th March:—

8.30 p.m.—"The Angel in the House," by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club, in aid of Blue Cross Fund.

THERE IS NOTHING TO JOKE ABOUT

in a backache. It may be serious, particularly with women. In all events it is sure to handicap your activities, at work or at play. There is no need to suffer.

Speedy relief is found in

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM,

The sovereign cure for all external aches and pains.

Why endure pain when you can stop it?

That's what LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM does.

And it does it quickly. Backache, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, sore throat, and headaches speedily and positively relieved. You will be sorry you had not heard about it sooner.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong:—

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

[56-21

DUTCH PRESS EPISODE.

EDITOR OF "TELEGRAAF" ON HIS ARREST.

The liberation of Mr. J. C. Schroder, Editor of the *Telegraaf*, was due to the fact that the judicial inquiry showed he must be regarded as not responsible for the contents of the *Telegraaf*.

Writing on the subject himself in the *Telegraaf*, Mr. Schroder says:—

It is the curse of weak Governments that, by abuse of power, they commit their most stupid blunders at the psychological moment, and this psychological moment had come. Just when the flood of our agitation had been checked by the ebb of the "dignified neutrality," a journalist, unconscious of guilt, was arrested. And lo! I, a poor worm in the journalistic vale of tears, suddenly became a martyr—for which I have not the slightest fitness, for I have put on exactly 17 lbs. in 17 days in my cell—and my arrest was the sign for the Dutch nation, shocked in its feelings of justice, to express itself in such a clear manner that the gentlemen at The Hague grew pale. And what two hundred articles from my pen could not have achieved, the Government attained by one blow—the minds of the people were startled, the nation stood suddenly face to face with the danger which we had been for months pointing out and shall not now fall asleep over. Our aim has been reached. Is there a happier mortal than I?

If I balance up the events of the last 17 days, then I find:—That this Government has dealt in a somewhat careless manner with the finest tradition of the Dutch people, viz., freedom of speech; that it has hopelessly compromised itself towards other countries; that I have been made a martyr, of which fact I shall make no misuse; and that this Minister for Justice—and this I shall never forgive him—made my children cry bitterly when on St. Nicholas Eve, a few moments after they had joyously welcomed their father home, he was led away as a criminal. But all this is outbalanced by the immeasurable advantage that the true spirit of the Dutch people has been able to utter itself in a manner which leaves no room for doubt. The balance is entirely in our favour. Why then should there be bitterness in my heart?

THINGS THAT SURVIVE BODILY DEATH.

SIR O. LODGE'S EXPERIENCE OF RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Sir Oliver Lodge contributes to the 70th birthday number of the *Guardian* his recollections, extending over 50 years, of the religion and science controversy.

"I venture to think," he writes, "that a few excellent and enlightened men among the theologians are going a little unnecessarily far in their most praiseworthy effort to lag behind no longer as a drag on progress. I feel sure that the ultimate position will not coincide with complete rejection of all that has been called miraculous—the intervention in human affairs of intelligences and powers not merely, and in the ordinary sense, human. I admit that this step is a great one, for once a step beyond humanity is taken there is no stopping short of the Divine.

"If men are more than bodies, and if memory, affection, and character survive bodily death—as I had many others know that they do—and if telepathy, or psychic communications, by other than bodily organs, is a fact, then the gate is opened to a region not exactly beyond the material, but co-existent and continually interacting with it.

"Materialists will say that this opens the door to superstition. Very likely, that is one of the dangers to be reckoned with and guarded against, but it also opens the door to a religion acceptable to the intellect as well as to the emotions, a religion not purely subjective and not solely spiritual, but intercalated with life more closely, more widely, more comprehensively than any except the very greatest teachers of old time have surmised."

The weekly rations of two ounces of tobacco or cigarettes which, as announced in the House, are served out to Tommy on active service, recalls the struggle which tobacco made to enter the army. In very early days James I. declared that smoking was alien to all military notions. "No man," he said, "can be thought able for any service in the wars that cannot endure the want of tobacco."

HUNTING THE PERSIAN REBELS.

TASK OF THE RUSSIANS.

The tenor of the news from Persia shows that the Russian punitive force has to deal with an enemy who, thanks to the Germans and the officers of Swedish nationality and his up-to-date military equipment, cannot safely be despised. The soul of the entire rebel movement, of course, is Prince Reuss, who, the moment he learnt that we were approaching Teheran, promptly removed to Kum with his staff, whither have also been transported big supplies of rifles, bombs, Maxims, and cartridges.

Prince Reuss divided the rebels into two parts, one of which was dispatched to Hamadan, the other to Kum. On November 27th, one of our detachments was in the region of Karaj and Enghi Imam, 40 miles north-west of Teheran. The whereabouts of the others is not reported. On December 3rd, it was learnt that communication between Kazvin and Hamadan had been cut, and the rebels were fortifying strong positions on the mountain range in the region of Sultan Bulak under the direction of German officers.

The object of Prince Reuss in splitting up his forces into two parts was to guard the cross-roads and secure freedom of movement westward towards Kermanshah and southward on to Ispahan, also between Kum and Hamadan. Our purpose was to locate the rebels wherever they were established and to annihilate them. To this end everything depended on rapidity of action, which was designed to impress the popular imagination of the Persians. Seemingly, our main dispositions were at Kazvin, whence detachments proceeded in two directions, but whereas we were apprised of the movements of Colonel Baratoff's detachments, the operations of the Kum detachment have hitherto been shrouded in mystery.

FIRST SUCCESSES.

Reviewing the course of our advance, it is known that on December 7th, we joined the advanced bodies of the rebels in the region north of Ava (between Kazvin and Hadasan), which we occupied, whereupon the rebels, having suffered heavily, fell back on their main positions. Two days later we dislodged the rebels from their positions in the region of Sultan Bulak and hurled them back on Hamadan whither they fled in disorder. Thus the road to Hamadan was open. Our success made a powerful impression in Persia. The population of Hamadan, hitherto on the side of the rebels, on the 11th sent a deputation to Colonel Baratoff, with the assurance of their complete submission. We followed our victory at Sultan Bulak with the same swiftness of action, not allowing the enemy any breathing space in which to take up new fortified positions.

The promptitude resulted in our capture of Hamadan without a blow on December 15th. Thus the initial plan of German strategy was circumvented. To strengthen the shattered force at Sultan Bulak Prince Reuss is dispaching reinforcements from Kum, Malair, Tuzingan, and Kermanshah, which united 12 miles west of Hamadan, where he is preparing new positions. Evidently Prince Reuss is straining every nerve to hold the routes to Kermanshah in the hope of retiring to the latter point.

RUSSIAN FLAG HOISTED.

On December 16th, the Russian flag was raised on the Russian Consulate at Hamadan with elaborate ceremonial, and on the following day our troops set off in a southeasterly direction, continuing the pursuit of the enemy, who is at present fleeing to the south and south-west.

A large Persian volunteer force has hurriedly gone to Bushire, and there are many indications of returning sanity among the Persian masses. Nevertheless, at Teheran proclamations are freely displayed summoning the people to war and rapine against Russia and her Allies, and the gendarmerie continue to fulfil German behests, while still ostensibly in the service of the Government. A portion of the police, with 11 Persian officers educated in Constantinople, has joined Prince Reuss at Kongayar. In the Trans-Caucasian theatre, not far from the northern shore of Lake Van, on December 15th we inflicted a crushing defeat on the Kurds, who retreated to the mountains, with loss of 200 killed and wounded.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

Turkish prisoners captured in the direction of Erzerum on December 15th, reported that since early in November many Turkish units have been removed from the Caucasian front to other regions of the theatre of war. It is believed that a whole division left this front for Baghdad, and these were among those which confronted the British troops on the occasion of our recent reverse.

"INARTICULATE SYMPATHY."

THE BRITISH SOLDIER AND THE FRENCH PEASANT GIRL.

Mr. Edmund Gosse, reading a paper on foreign languages at London University, said:—

"Our officers in France report that a frequent sight on the flat roads in the district behind the fighting line is an English soldier sauntering along with a French peasant girl on his arm.

"Neither knows a word of the language of each other, and yet they are seen to be talking all the time. The nature of this droll and mysterious communication is unknown, for if a listener steals near them the interesting couple invariably withdraw into silence.

"This strange interchange of impressions is a little like the sympathy with French ideas which is enough to-day for too many of our fellow-subjects. They feel the warmest regard for our neighbours across the Channel, and they are delighted to feel themselves in the company of friends, but their sympathy is inarticulate. There should be an unrivalled opportunity after the war is over of exposing ourselves to the radiance and warmth of the French genius."

WAR ORDERS PLACED IN AMERICA.

ESTIMATED AT £400,000,000.

How the war orders placed in the United States by the Allies have not merely enriched individuals to an enormous extent, but have actually called into being new and prosperous towns, is revealed in an interesting article by Mr. J. George Frederick, in the American *Review of Reviews*.

The extent of the munition traffic in America is fabulous. As Mr. Frederick says:—

War for Europe is meaning devastation and death; for America a bumper crop of new millionaires and a hectic hastening of prosperity revival. The coming of war orders has created more value, by five times, than the war orders themselves.

Mr. Frederick says the "war orders" are estimated at about two billion dollars (about £400,000,000).

The Du Pont powder firm and the Remington Arms concern naturally secured a great slice of war orders. The Du Pont share is estimated at 320,000,000 dollars (about £64,000,000), and the firm paid a 200 per cent. dividend on October 1 last, sending up to 750 stock which before the war sold at 120.

The Du Pont plant is really five plants in five newly-made cities—City Point, Hopewell, and Du Pont City, all three situated on the James River, near Petersburg, Virginia; and Penn's Grove and Carney's Point, both on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River, opposite Wilmington.

ONE FIRM'S £9,000,000 PROFIT.

There are in the Virginia manufacturing centre alone about 210 factory buildings. The semi-monthly pay roll is about £180,000 at this group of factories alone, and some skilled workmen make from £2 to £4 per day. Ten thousand men worked to produce the additions to the mills, erected within several months and now accommodating 20,000 extra workmen. A group of cornfields, worth at most £3,000, were transformed in eight months into a full-fledged city with every convenience, populated by 29,000, and having an assessed valuation of about £600,000.

The Bethlehem Steel Company is the most gigantic smithy for the forging of engines of destruction which the western hemisphere possesses, and it surpasses the Krupp and Creusot plants in many particulars. Its profits are authoritatively expected to leap to £9,000,000 next year. The company is doing at least £40,000,000 more business than in normal times, and the rise of the stock from around 46 to about 600 attacted like a high-tension electric current to Wall Street speculation, and galvanised into life a whole string of dormant stocks. Even railway stocks and bonds, which had long gone a-begging, are now going actively forward."

Barbed wire is being exported at the rate of a million tons a year, and the prices received for it are some 12s. a ton higher than before the war.

The making of shells is a particularly important feature of war orders. One Brooklyn firm is making 15,000 per day at 12.50 dols., or about £36,000 worth per day. Scientific management experts have demonstrated that average shells can be made at a complete cost of 7.10dols. each, which leaves a profit of 5.40dols. to any factory achieving maximum efficiency if the price obtained is 12.50dols. Under war conditions, however, the shells are costing the makers from 9dols. to 10dols. each. Commissions and unavoidable waste are eating into the profits.

FEW NEW ORDERS FOR SHELLS.

There is a very significant admission in the article, however, Says Mr. Frederick:

Productive capacity was necessary to mobilise at once and at all costs in those dark days for the Allies when the English were putting more flesh and blood against plentiful German explosives. But to-day the situation is changed. There are few, if any, orders for shells now coming to this country. Quite naturally the Allies prefer to roll up no heavier trade balance here than is absolutely necessary, and have done marvels in their own countries in the way of shell production. They have even bought out small machine shops in America and transported them bodily across the ocean in order to increase home shell production.

"The buying of war munitions has also been well standardised on a business basis. The 'munitions bonanza' has burst. Those ambitious to sell war goods cannot longer operate the backing-and-filling tricks which were common some months ago, when mysterious 'manufactures were adroitly kept in the background, and a circle of smooth agents gouged the anxious Allies for maximum price—or quite as often 'stung' them for fees to produce a 'manufacturer' who proved to be something quite different.

CONDITIONS NOW IMPOSED.

"There are now quite definite formalities to the selling of war suplies. If you wish to get even a hearing you must name the company which is going to sell the stuff, if you are posing as an agent. A commission is then sent over to inspect the plant and to see if it can qualify as to manufacture or finances. If everything passes, then the commission on this side is authorised to enter into contract with the manufacturers. Prices and contracts are all agreed upon on the other side, and the agents here are instructed simply to execute them. Contracts are drawn up, bonds furnished by the manufacturer for their faithful performance. Another bond is put up to insure deliveries. Manufacturers get 25 per cent. advance upon the amount of the order at the time placed; but a bond is put up by the manufacturer to cover this."

As to quality, severe tests are now imposed.

Steel is one of the raw materials that has been greatly affected by the war. The demand rose enormously, and now the United States wants great quantities to build warships and submarines of its own, and nations are buying goods for use after the war is over.

Copper before the war sagged down almost to the point of complete break; now "it is the main concern of the leading copper people to prevent the market from acting like a broncho!" Not only are the Allies buying copper, but it is now rumoured that German agents have contracted for some £8,000,000 worth for delivery after the war. Copper is now 5 cents above the average price for the past 20 years, and some producers are making 100 per cent. profit.

Crude rubber has taken a sharp jump upward until it is now 68 cents a pound, and tyre manufacturers are announcing substitutes. Even with a record crop throughout the world, corn and wheat have jumped up until Canada has had to commandeer the price.

Cotton is selling at 13 cents instead of 6½ cents a year ago, while cotton-seed, which sells normally no higher than £4 8s. a ton, now sells as high as £10.

FACTORY BUILT IN THREE DAYS.

Owing to the increase in the demand for labour at the manufacturing centres like Bridgeport or Detroit, the housing problem has become serious. Bridgeport has added nearly 50,000 population within a short time, and Detroit 80,000.

The Remington Arms Company put up a new factory, 1,000ft. by 300ft., in 30 days, and another similar one in three days. Three shifts of workmen, working eight hours each—those working at night using the glare of high-power electric lamps—were necessary to perform this miracle.

The following table shows how cities have grown, while quite respectable towns have sprung into existence through the war boom:—

City.	Before war.	Now.
Bridgeport, Conn.	90,000	140,000
Hopewell, Va.	——	18,000
Penn's Grove, N.J.	2,000	5,000
City Point, Va.	200	5,000
Du Pont City, Va.	——	3,000
Carney's Point, N.J.	——	3,500
Petersburg, Va.	25,000	32,000
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	110,000
Detroit, Mich.	600,000	682,000
Bethlehem, Pa.	12,837	19,200
Flint, Mich.	38,550	47,500

BOOM IN STOCKS.

That general business all over the country, in spite of the flood of war orders, is not more satisfactory is explained, in Mr. Frederick's view, by the fact that the sudden wealth has not yet been really distributed. The staples are doubling themselves up with activity, but the average middle-class luxuries and comforts have still to feel the impelling force of prosperity. It has thrilled only the larger arteries of the nation's business, and has still to reach the complicated network of capillaries.

The most astonishing part of the whole war-munitions business—and the most paradoxical—is that the additional values put on stocks and bonds, general values and personal fortunes since war orders began to pour in have amounted to about five times the total amount of the war orders.

This may seem almost impossible, yet the wide effect of war orders on stocks is not appreciated generally. The oil stocks, within recent months, have increased in value by some £30,000,000, and other stocks have similarly increased.

As a matter of fact, however, most of the new wealth made is as yet only on paper. Those manufacturers who have received large war orders even with deposits of money, have had to expend all of it and more on enlarged facilities, new machinery, and readjustment. It is a curious fact that many of those with the largest war orders have less ready money now than before, for the simple reason that with labour making more demands, and endless calls for readjustments and new conditions costing much money, they have actually had to scurry around for capital.

In general it may be said that a considerable part of the country is literally stuffed with new wealth, but as yet it is comparable to bank cheques either undeposited or as yet uncollected. Such a condition explains the spotted, expectant character of general business, which so short a time ago was prostrate.

EIGHT MONTHS' WAR BILL.

As to the total bill for war goods delivered to the Allies during the first eight months of 1915, Mr. Frederick's estimate is as follows:—

Automobiles	£13,092,600
Copper	14,000,000
Horses and Mules	17,200,000
Explosives	13,000,000
Leather	11,000,000
Shoes	4,800,000
Barbed and other wire	2,800,000
Miscellaneous (food, etc.)	20,000,000
Total	£95,892,600

In Mr. Frederick's view, "business men of light and leading, used to cautious weighing of words, do not hesitate to say that the country is now nearer to being bomb-proof from the depressions which have affected us than at any time in our history."

A BOTTLE FAMINE.

SHORTAGE OF GLASS IN FRANCE.

Bottle makers and the trades dependent upon glassware for putting up and delivering their products are almost at daggers' drawn owing to the bottle famine that is raging in France.

Mineral water manufacturers, brewers who bottle their beer, and kindred industries dealing in liquids of any sort are more or less at a standstill for want of bottles. Second-hand bottles fetch as much as £3 a hundred, but they fall far short of making good the deficiency.

Most of the French glass works were in the invaded area; the others have none but old men left to carry on with. They have tried foreign labour, but declare that it is of little account. Arabs and other natives from French Africa have been used as an experiment; they are, however, a poor sort of makeshift.

Well over three hundred millions of bottles are wanted in France every year for trade purposes. The demand has fallen off with the war, but even then it exceeds the present supply by for over a million bottles. Makers aver that besides the want of labour they are deprived of many essential requisites in raw material, and they cite the case of potash, which is only to be got abroad, cannot be counted upon for delivery, and costs exactly five times the price prevailing before the war. Coal is another great stumbling block.

Customers who are clamouring for bottles report that the makers are not only not trying to overcome the difficulty of the moment, but that they have adopted a dog-in-the-manger policy, and will not allow foreign-made glassware to enter the country.

GERMAN FALL IN GREEK EYES.

KING CONSTANTINE'S NEW VIEWS.

[BY J. M. N. JEFFRIES.]

The last ten days have seen the biggest drop in German prestige in this country since the war began. And this despite our evacuation of Suvla and Anzac during that period. A month ago this would have been thought a disaster here and would have had a very bad influence on public opinion, whereas now the Greeks have regarded it placidly as an incidental backward move in the chess game.

The causes of this German "slump" have been external and internal. The external causes have been the failure of the Germans and of their henchmen to advance in Macedonia and the categoric declarations of General Castelnau on the impregnability of the Allies' position there. Then the papers keep the public well informed almost daily of the arrival at Salonika of men, munitions, guns, and aeroplanes, and this, with our recent forcible diplomatic action, has made the public realise our increasing strength.

The internal cause, or, rather, the cause native to the Greek people, is the knowledge that the Greek Army would ask the reason why if the Bulgars or Turks came over the border. In a previous telegram I have alluded to an intimation by General Moschopoulos to the Government that his army corps could not be trusted to be quiescent in case of an invasion. Since then three heads of army corps in Macedonia, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Corps, have again informed the War Minister and the General Staff that they could not hold in their men if the Bulgars or Turks appeared.

GREEK TROOPS IMPATIENT.

Proofs of their own feeling have been forthcoming from the men, too, without the intermediary of the generals. There has been a mutiny at Kavalla, when the men cried, "Let us fight or be disbanded." There have been any amount of frontier incidents, and in Athens the soldiers, when certain officers wished to influence them to vote for the Government and its supposedly passive policy, refused, and when the officers tried to use pressure the men replied: "We shall vote with our Mannlichers (rifles) and vote against you first."

The 1st Infantry Regiment, an Athenian one, and stationed in Athens, and consequently in its own voting ground, contributed only 70 votes to the poll. Even inside the Cabinet there has been effervescence, and at a Cabinet meeting held near Christmas M. Rallis and Admiral Condouriotis, the Minister of Marine, spoke out plainly, saying: "There is no reason whatever, and no guarantees could create one, under which Greek troops would allow the Bulgars to cross the Greek frontier."

M. Rallis needs no introduction. Admiral Condouriotis is a sailor of a frank, upright character, universally admired and regarded as Greece's mariner by the people. He entered the Cabinet only upon royal orders. Therefore, when these two had spoken out firmly the other Ministers were obliged to drop the question of accepting the proffered German guarantee.

READY TO STOP BULGARS.

This guarantee took the form of a document to be signed by the German and Austrian Emperors guaranteeing that their own and Bulgar or Turk troops would depart from Salonika and Greek territory generally as soon as the military necessities of their advance had been satisfied. But in the Cabinet matters did not stop at a mere postponement of the question, for the memorials of the three army corps commanders above alluded to were sent in in the interval, and on December 27 the King, in conversation with M. Skouloudis, the Premier, said to him that the situation was no longer the same and that the ultimate victory had slipped from German hands, though, he added, he thought they would be able to save their prestige and much of their interests.

Moved by these considerations, the Cabinet are to a great extent forced to accept the inevitable, and through the War Minister the generals commanding the troops near the frontier have been ordered to place their troops so as to be prepared for action against the Bulgars if necessary. The importance of this step will not be missed, and the knowledge of it may be taken to be the prime factor and cause of the present lingering of the Germans and their allies in their uncomfortable position north of Salonika.

I am aware that this and other statements may be denied, but certain official denials are in reality only confirmations. With regard to King Constantine's attitude, it must be remembered that through the Queen he learns the real condition of things in Germany, and it is known that her Majesty has recently had letters from her sister, Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen, which have considerably depressed her.

King Constantine has recently been much with Colonel Exadactylof, a staff officer known for his disbelief in Germany's victory. What the upshot of it all will be at Salonika is not easy to decide, for the reason that the Germans have had to switch off their original plan and are at the moment uncertain of the next.

There is no doubt that they did intend to march in behind their Bulgar auxiliaries to Salonika, but the attitude of the Greek Army has been an unexpected obstacle, as the Germans actually thought the Greeks would join them. The references to Antwerp and other frequent boastful utterances of the indiscreet German military attaché here were founded on this idea, drawn from his communings with the General Staff, who thought they could use the Army freely, and still cannot bring themselves to believe that Germany is cracking.

The danger of an utter collapse of prestige may induce some pretence of an attack in Macedonia if sufficient purely German forces can be got together, but on the whole I do not think a genuine pressed attack is to be expected. The strength of our position is known to the enemy, and with their siege reputation shaken at Riga they do not want to lose the day at Salonika.

GERMAN SCHEMES IN HOLLAND.

"DUTCH HAVE ONLY ONE NATION TO FEAR."

There is accumulating in Holland almost enough evidence to warrant the belief that the great war machine over the frontier is in some of its parts very seriously out of order. For some weeks there has been a progressive deterioration in the public services between Germany and Holland, and business relations have been delayed, confused, and in some cases abandoned altogether in consequence, says a special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*.

The recent stoppage in the supply of Cologne and Frankfort newspapers to Holland was but an item in a long series of similar breaks. For a fortnight past there has been what appears to be a complete breakdown in the telegraphic and postal services. Telegrams sent from Germany—telegrams of the obviously safe sort that have been passing between business houses for years—are only now reaching Holland, though they were handed in to the officials in Germany in the last days of November.

More significant still is the case of letters. These are delayed for many days longer than hitherto, and, strange to say, they reach the addressees in Holland in many cases without bearing the least evidence of having been opened by the censor. It is suggested that a shortage of workers for the purpose of the censorship has led the authorities to adopt the plan of long delays in the hope that the information, if any, contained in the letters will have lost its value by the time it reaches its destination in Holland.

GERMAN TRAVELLERS' SEARCH.

Moreover, all travellers to and from Germany with whom I have recently spoken tell me that there seems to be a new and unusual and unaccountable nervousness displayed by the officials with whom they have to deal when entering or leaving Germany. Certainly the searching measures are more rigorous and complete than ever. Even women of German birth who wish to travel from Holland, where they have married and settled down, to visit relatives are subjected to a search, the details of which I am unable even to indicate.

On other subjects there are stories which suggest a very different state of affairs in Berlin from that which is presented in the newspapers. During the meeting of the Reichstag, it is declared that many thousands of women, children, and old men thronged the streets calling for food. "We are starving!" was their one cry, and though frequently dispersed by troops there were so many in the crowds that it was impossible to break up the demonstrators permanently, for they swarmed everywhere and re-formed into marching columns as quickly as they were charged apart by the soldiery.

With regard to German propaganda in Holland, about which so much has been written in various quarters in England, I can only say that the more strenuous the efforts made by the innumerable German agents here to change the colour of Dutch opinion and feeling, the more certainly does it appear that all their efforts are in vain. Business visitors here from England speak of the "change that they notice in Dutch feeling" during the last six months, meaning that this feeling is less anti-German than it was.

I think this is a mistaken notion. There may be fewer outward signs of anti-German feeling than formerly, but the Dutch have passed through the demonstrating phase and have settled down with the conviction that they have, as an independent nation, only one nation to fear, and that nation is Germany.

It is curious to note that the German element in Holland appears to be extraordinarily well organised. As soon as one method of propaganda proves useless another is adopted, and instantaneously every German has the tale as pat as possible. A few weeks ago they were trying the effect of exaggerated confidence in coming victory, but as victory has not yet arrived they have changed the tune.

A NEW CAMPAIGN.

Along the Dutch frontier a curious sort of campaign has been inaugurated lately. At first it appears to be the result of a purely commercial enterprise on the part of some German firm of picture postcard dealers. The plan adopted is as follows:—Small packets of picture postcards are posted from Germany to large numbers of residents just inside Dutch territory.

The cards are beautifully printed, and some which I have seen represent the Kaiser, posing more dramatically than ever, Zeppelins and other airships in sight, and various war scenes showing Germans at a moment of triumph. The recipient is asked to buy these cards and to remit the money to the senders. There is more than a little evidence to show that those who do not remit the money, but who return the cards as "not wanted," are henceforth marked men, and their names are recorded on Germany's black list, which must by now have attained enormous length.

In lesser lighter things the Dutch are running quite the normal course. For instance, among themselves any statement that does not bear the stamp of truth is called a "Wolff Telegram." A man who plays a trick on another or takes him, humorously, at a disadvantage is a "German submarine"; while in place of the once popular penny iron cross we now have a little white button to pin to the coat, on which is printed "Praat me niet over den oorlog," which, being interpreted means "Don't talk to me about the war."

"AU REVOIR AT SALONIKA."

The Bulgarians, who on the whole have got nothing but casualties and condescension from the war up to now, may on their part grow restive and break the bounds towards Salonika for something more tangible. Their officers at Monastir have been saying to departing friends, "Au revoir at Salonika." But for the Germans I think Egypt is the object.

Admiral Condouriotis and M. Rallis and a third Minister have again protested against the Bulgarians being allowed to enter Greece, and have threatened to resign if this takes place.—*Daily Mail.*

A WOMAN IN THE FIRING LINE.

AMERICAN PRAISE OF THE BRITISH.

"I hold a strong brief for the English—for the English at home, restrained, earnest, determined, and unassuming; for the English in the field, equally all of these things."

So speaks Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, the distinguished American writer, in her book of the war, "Kings, Queens, and Pawns," published by the George H. Doran Co., of New York, and throughout these pages, written with undeviating fairness and sincerity—for she gives the German his due—runs a wonderful belief in England that will thrill the heart of every Englishman who is proud of his own country.

The book is a record of Mrs. Rinehart's adventures on the western front. She never disguised the fact that she was present with the Allied armies for the sole purpose of writing about them, and, as far as I can gather, she is the only woman who has visited the firing line with none but literary intentions. And that, apart from the matter, goes to make up much of the charm of the book.

Although Mrs. Rinehart visited all parts of the front, the British, the French, and the Belgian, I am prejudiced enough to enjoy the chapters about our own troops more than anything else. Thus does she speak of them:—

"There is something about the appearance of the British soldier in the field that got me by the throat. . . .

"These men and boys are volunteers, the very flower of England. They march along the roads, heads well up, eyes ahead, thousands of them. What a tragedy for the country that gives them up! Who will take their places—these splendid Scots, with their picturesque kilts, their bare, muscular knees, their great shoulders; the cheery Irish, swaggering a bit and with a twinkle in their blue eyes; these tall young English boys, showing race in every line?

"Volunteers and patriots! A race incapable of a mean thing, incapable of a cruelty; a race of sportsmen, playing this horrible game of war fairly, almost too honestly; a race not of diplomats but gentlemen.

"But they are not fools. It is that attitude towards the English that may defeat Germany in the end.

"Every man in the British Army to-day has counted the cost. He is there because he elected to be there. He is going to stay by until the thing is done—or he is."

During lunch with British officers stationed in af arm-house near Ypres—

"The Canadian officer told an anecdote:

"British recruits, practising passing a whispered order from one end of a trench to the other, received this message to pass along: 'Enemy advancing on right flank. Send reinforcements.' When the message reached the other end of the trench it was: Enemy advancing with ham shank. Send three and four pence.'

"Luncheon was over, and accompanied by General H—— we made our way down the steep hillside to the car.

"'Some time to-night I shall be in England,' I said as I settled myself for the return journey.

"The smile died on the general's face. It was as if in speaking of home I had touched the hiden chord of gravity and responsibility that underlay the cheerfulness of that cheery visit.

"'England!' he said. That was all."

Mrs. Rinehart talked with Sir John French and found him "a man with a fighting jaw and a sensitive mouth; and a man greatly beloved by the men closest to him. A human man; a soldier, not a writer."

I like the typically British story of the motor-lorry drivers:

"At one place in a village we came on a great three-ton lorry driven and manned by English Tommies. They knew no French and were completely lost in a foreign land. But they were beautifully calm. They sat on the driving seat smoking pipes, and derided each other as in turn they struggled to make their difficulty known.

"'Bailleul,' said the Tommies over and over, but they pronounced it 'Berluc,' and the villagers only laughed.

"The officer in my car explained. Also he found out their road for them and sent them off, rather sheepish, but laughing.

"'I never get over the surprises of this war,' said the officer when he returned. Think of those boys, with not a word of French, taking the lorry from the coast to the English lines! They'll get there too—they always do.'"

During her visit to the French Army Mrs. Rinehart lunched with General Foch, "The man of Ypres," and the following incident graphically illustrates the agony of a commander during the struggle for Calais when the Germans "came like the waves of the sea":—

"On the mantelpiece was a marvellous Louis Quinze clock, under glass. General Foch drew my attention at once to the clock.

"'During the battle of the Yser,' he said, 'night and day my eyes were on that clock. Orders were sent. Then it was necessary to wait until they were carried out. It was by the clock that one could know what should be happening. The hours dragged. It was terrible.'

One of the most pathetic parts of the book is the description of visits to the King and Queen of the Belgians at La Panne, but it must be read in full. The story, however, of the Queen and the wounded Frenchman's pipe is a little gem of its own:

"A wounded Frenchman had lost his pipe when he was injured. As he recovered he mourned his pipe. Other pipes were offered, but they were not the same. There had been something about the curve of the stem of the old one, or the shape of the bowl—whatever it was, he missed it. And it had been his sole possession.

"At last the Queen of the Belgians heard him describe the old pipe exactly—I believe he made a drawing—and she secured a duplicate of it for him."

The book is full of human touches of the same kind. There is splendid humour in Mrs. Rinehart's visit to a hut right up by the firing line which was continually under shell fire.

"The men smoked and talked. An officer came up from the trenches to smoke his after-dinner pipe, a bearded individual, who apologised for his muddy condition. He and a major played a duet. They made a great fuss about their preparation for it. The stool must be so, the top of the cracked piano raised. They turned and bowed to us profoundly. Then sat down and played—*chopsticks!*"

And all this when the roof might have fallen at any moment.

I must quote no more. Read Mrs. Rinehart's book and you will appreciate the human side of the front more thoroughly than you have ever done before.—C. R. in the *Daily Mail.*

MARRIAGE AFTER THE WAR.

[BY A HOPEFUL HUSBAND.]

One of the few redeeming aspects of the great war is that it will entirely reform the *status* and labour bondage of husbands.

Pessimists often ask what scrap of ultimate good will come out of this upheaval. Sociologists and statisticians picture a tragedy of perhaps two women of marriageable age to one man of marriageable age. Optimists, of whom I am one, look impatiently into the husband's golden era.

The war has finally unmasked the greatest of woman's age-long deceptions of man. Ever since the first cave woman sent the first cave man out into the cold wind to hunt the woolly rhinoceros while she snuggled by the fire woman has deceived man that she is his inferior in strength, endurance, courage, and achievement. For her own ease she has flattered him that his is the dominating sex (mockery of the manacled wretch) and the directing sex (mockery of the laden beast). Her cave ancestress said, "Go out and hunt the skin, and I'll wear it," and woman has said it ever since.

And then came this mighty upheaval. Woman, forgetting in its stress all the secret she is giving away, has buckled-to in her millions and shown that there is hardly any work of man that she cannot do. She is driving motor-lorries, she is twirling milk-cans into guards' vans while ancient porters mop their faces in amazement at new records in bang and speed, she is doing the postman's round, the liftman's gate-clanging, the ploughman's furrow, the lamp-lighter's circuit, the sweep's chimney, the window-cleaner's mountaineering, the bank clerk's lightning arithmetic. She is standing long hours at the mechanic's lathe.

The woman insurance agent trips in all weathers down miles of mean streets, the woman dentist is following the woman doctor, the janitors of all the learned and lucrative professions are trembling at her hearing footsteps. She is perhaps nearer to the House of Commons than ever Mrs. Pankhurst could have brought her. I can envisage even the woolsack in her future—albeit that she will want it re-covered daily to match her change of robes.

Shall man, then, looking forward to the new world after the war, be anxious and pessimistical? Not he. Shall he be fearful that woman, the worker, will henceforth take the bread out of his mouth, when woman, the worker, will go forth to earn the loaves while he, the priceless and rare One, sits at home? Woman has given away her secret and sold her ancient birthright of ease. It is for us, the real tender sex, to see now that she does not regain it.

The mere dream of that idle and carefree future makes me wish that the belligerents of Europe had been more respectful to the mission of Mr. Ford.

At last there is promise of man coming into his real kingdom. The curtains are drawing aside of the repose which is his by right but which has always been usurped by woman. Woman has always been credited with being the tender sex, the imaginative sex, the romantic sex. Woman has always been shielded from the world because of her sensitive delicacy. Woman has not gone out into the hurly-burly because the dust and clamour of the market were thought unfitted to her. But she has disproved all that in these days. She is as good as the best of us. It is my own belief that she is far more competent than most of us. She has more determination, less sentiment, more energy, more ruth.

Man is the romantic sex, the sensitive sex, the imaginative sex. There is no woman in whose whole body there is as much romance as in man's little finger. Woman is the directing sex, the hard, practical sex, the sex that cannot be "blarneyed" or deceived. George Meredith (who knew more about woman than any man who ever wrote on that difficult and thorny problem) said that "the friendship of most men is purchaseable with an air of good fellowship and a cigar." But woman is immovable, for hers is the practical sex, the sex with ten acute common senses that we weak men possess not. It is the strangest of paradoxes that man has always ridiculously attributed all those softnesses and sensibilities to his Beloved that, in truth, his Beloved would scorn to possess. What married woman will not contend that her husband is less worldly wise than herself? What husband has not suffered this intolerable wrong of being treated like an infant by his wife and yet compelled to go forth and work for her?

A topsy-turvy creed, this belief in woman's soulfulness and tenderness. There have been millions of love-sick Romeos and never a lovesick Juliet; and in all history there has never been one woman who has looked at the moon and sighed (as we the soulful sex so often do) when no one was watching her.

But now comes man's emancipation, his halcyon era. He can settle down now to his romances, his visions, his arts. He can cultivate his tender emotions sheltered from the rough world and unspotted from its traffic. He can dream dreams—a futility that has ever been repugnant to the common sense of woman.

For my own part I cherish already my own dream of the husband's golden era after the war.

It is seven at night, the firelight glows, the curtains are drawn (not against Zeppelins, for they will be forgotten), the dinner smells savoury. Hark — the Pekingese barks! Brisk steps crunch the gravel path. The voice of a brave strong woman is heard in the porch. Hat and dripping mackintosh are flung into the lobby in woman's hearty way. I leave my novel and fancy work. I glide into the hall. My wife has come home from the City!—*Daily Mail.*

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

GEMINI, Japanese str., 1,395, W. S. Stalker, 22nd February—Wakamatsu 16th February, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HAIMUN, British str., 641, Walker, 22nd February—Swatow 21st February, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HSINCHANG, Chinese str., str., 1,258, Wm. Munro, 22nd February—Shanghai 17th February, General.—Chinese.

KIRIN MARU, Japanese str., 2,735, T. Sasaki, 22nd February—Kobe 13th February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LOONGSANG, British str., 1,029, W. G. G. Leask, 22nd February—Manila and February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 3,000, H. S. Smith, 22nd February—San Francisco 22nd January, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

NORE, British str., 4,188, Asbury, 21st February—London 31st December, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

TAIYUAN, British str., 2,300, Percy W. Grierson, 22nd February—Melbourne 15th January.—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 1,842, Y. Hakuteyama, 21st February—Bangkok 12th February, Rice.—Order.

TONGLEE, Chinese str., 882, M. Honda, 22nd February—Saigon 17th February, Rice.—Chinese.

TJILATJAP, Dutch str., 2,410, F. E. C. van Schermbeck, 22nd February—Kobe 16th February, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

February 22nd.

CHEFOO, British str., for Saigon.

NORE, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

February 22nd.

ANHUI British str., for Shanghai.

CHINHUA, British str., for Manila.

HAILAN, French str., for Hoihow.

HANOI, French str., for Haiphong.

JAPAN, British str., for Singapore.

KAMAKURA MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

LAERTES, British str., for Saigon.

NANKIN, British str., Shanghai.

SHUNTEIN, British str., for Tientsin.

SHIBETORO MARU, Jap. str., for Anping.

SELUN, British str., for Swatow.

TITAN, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Taiyuan*, from Melbourne, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. Timothy Bogush, Mr. Albert Hing, Capt. C. Plunkett-Cole, Mr. E. Block, Mr. F. A. Hollabaugh, and Mr. N. Campbell.

Per *Nore*, from London, etc., Mrs. D. G. Nicoll and 2 infants, Mr. A. C. Burford, Mr. J. Dickson, Miss N. B. Dickson, Staff Sergt. and Mrs. Collins and 3 children, and Miss Arhold.

Per *Nippon Maru*, from San Francisco, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. C. W. Bishop and servant, Lieut. C. A. Barker, Mr. G. B. Blake, Miss A. Bucker, Mr. W. W. Brown, Mr. M. C. Collins, Mr. W. S. Dupree, Mr. W. T. Easley, Miss Maria Farr, Mr. D. J. Farrell, Capt. A. Gilfillan, Mr. J. Garrido, Y. Saiz, Mr. Y. A. Hori, Mr. J. A. Higgins, Mr. Geo. H. Hazen, Mr. G. Heughan, Miss H. E. Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Harvey, Rev. T. Johnsen, Mr. R. Kasuya, Mr. V. Krause, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lilly, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. McLeod, Mr. J. P. Newton, Capt. J. Miclo, Mr. J. E. Northrup, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Ober and 2 children, Mr. Geo. B. Pattison, Mr. C. T. Palmer, Mr. C. P. Shuman, Hon. Mr. W. Morgan Shuster, Miss M. Stolder, Mr. T. E. Stolgren, Dr. C. Terrill, and Mr. M. Walsh.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

MEI CHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Glenstrae* is expected here from London to-day.

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E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1916 [1

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SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	DEPTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE MALACCA, PENANG, &c.	HYACHI MARU	Jap. str.		Tonisuga	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NAMUR	Brit. str.		A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NANKIN	Brit. str.		G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 9th Mar., at 3 P.M.
LONDON	KEELUNG	Brit. str.			THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th Apr.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ATLANTIQUE	Fren. str.		Charbonnel	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 5th Mar.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &C.	MADAWASKA	Brit. str.			THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 30th Mar.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	CANADA MARU	Jap. str.		T. Suruga	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 4th Mar., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.		Nagasago	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Mar., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	ANYO MARU	Jap. str.			TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 11th Mar.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	INDRASAMHA	Brit. str.		J. P. Jones	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	Middle of Mar.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	EGREMONT CASTLE	Brit. str.			DODWELL & Co., LTD.	About Beginning of Mar.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.			TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FARNCISCO	KARINSUN	Dut. str.			JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 13th Mar.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SHINTO MARU	Jap. str.		Filmer	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th Mar., at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.		A. J. Hailey	CANADIAN PACIFIC O S LD	On 26th Apr.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.		D. Dixon	CANADIAN PACIFIC O S LD	On 22nd Mar.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. E. Hamilton	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.		Seyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Mar., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR	ST. ALBANS	Brit. str.		E. T. Pilcher	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 15th Mar., at 11 A.M.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c	SURAT	Brit. str.			THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-morrow,
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.		Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th Mar., at 10 A.M.
JAPAN	TJILWONG	Dut. str.			JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 4th Mar.
KOBE & MOJI	KUMSANG	Brit. str.		P. Knight	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 25th inst., at D'light.
TSIENTSIN	KUNGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst., at Noon
SHANGHAI	ESANG	Brit. str.		W. P. Baker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NORE	Brit. str.		D. Asbury	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MIYAZAKI MARU	Jap. str.		Teranaka	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AMAZONE	Fren. str.			MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 25th inst., at 5.30 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU	Jap. str.		F. E. Cope	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. R. Davies	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	PENANG MARU	Jap. str.		Kushibiki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU	Jap. str.		S. Fujino	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.		T. A. Mitchell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 29th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	TJITAROEM	Dut. str.			JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 29th inst.
TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.		T. Konishi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at Noon.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.		A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 1st Mar., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	2 h.		DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.	On 25th inst., at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAINONG	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 29th inst., at 2 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.		W. G. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 26th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	THAN	Brit. str.	1 m	J. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.		W. M. Mesnye	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 4th Mar., at 3 P.M.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KIBIN MARU	Jap. str.		Sasakai	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
SINGAPORE	FULTALA	Brit. str.		S. G. Cave	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.	To-morrow.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.		Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Mar.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TJILATJAP	Dut. str.			JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	To-morrow.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	Brit. str.		Y. Knight	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 26th inst., at 9 A.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
† SHANGHAI	"ESANG"	Wed'day, 23rd Feb., Noon.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Friday, 25th Feb., 8 A.M.
* KOBE and MOJI	"KUMSANG"	Saturday, 26th Feb., D'light.
* MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 26th Feb., 3 P.M.
†‡SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 29th Feb., D'light.
* MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 4th Mar., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo Tientsin, Dalny, Weihsiwei.

‡Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat Labad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1916. GENERAL MANAGERS. [6

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

AGENTS

Telephone No. 215. 124

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co, LTD.,

AGENTS

Telephone No 215 Sub. Ex. 10
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. 23

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

(PACIFIC SERVICE.)

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO

CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE

VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

In connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPRESS OF ASIA"

16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

"MONTEAGLE" ... INTERMEDIATE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	22 MAR.	"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	17 MAY.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	5 APR.	"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	31 MAY.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	19 APR.	"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	14 JUNE
*"MONTEAGLE"	25 APR.	*"MONTEAGLE"	28 JUNE

* Calls at MOJI instead of NAGASAKI.

For further information, Sailings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to

J. H. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT

[110

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

PROPOSED SAILING

FROM HONGKONG	connecting with	FROM COLOMBO
24th February.	"SURAT"	18th March.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong ... S.S. "MADAWASKA" ... 30th March.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

90

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP Co., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON	"KEELUNG"	On 15th April.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

OR TO REISS & Co., CANTON.

GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong 12th January, 1916 104

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

AUSTRALIAN TRANSPORT, British str., 3,012, F. R. Clarke, 17th February—New York 7th October, Railway Material.—Bank Line.

FAUSANG, British str., 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 21st February—Saigon 16th February, Rice and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FOOCHOW, British str., 1,227, D. R. Davies, 17th February—Saigon 12th February, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

FULTALA, British str., 2,708, S. G. Cave, 17th February—Calcutta 1st February, General.—David Sassoon & Co.

HUPEH, British str., 1,205, A. J. Scott, February 19th—Bangkok, February 7th, Rice and Teakwood.—Butterfield & Swire.

KUMSANG, British str., 2,077, F. Wheeler, 17th February—Singapore 9th February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MANAPOURI, British str., 1,286, Jones, 16th February—Saigon 11th February, Rice and Meal.—Order.

NICHIREN MARU, Japanese str., 1,595, S. Suzuki, February 20th—Wakamatsu, February 14th, Coal.—Mitsui Busan Kaisha.

NINGPO, British str., 1,223, J. A. M. Bullock, February 20th—Saigon, February 15th, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,024, H. Jensen, February 20th—Kohsichang, February 11th, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

S. JACOB, Dutch str., 2,988, T. Banco, February 19th—Singapore, February 13th, General.—Java-China-Japan Lign.

SHINKING, British str., 1,034, McIntosh, 13th February—Shanghai 10th February, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TAKSANG, British str., 967, Knight, February 19th—Haiphong, February 13th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

VAN SPILBERGEN, Dutch str., 1,868, R. de Weerd, 19th February—Hongay 16th February, Coal.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

VARG, Norwegian str., 873, J. Jebsen, 20th February—Saigon 14th February, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

YEI MARU, Japanese str., 1,953, Nishikawa, 15th February—Wakamatsu 8th February, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WAISHING, British str., 1,172, Picknell, 17th February—Bangkok 7th February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WINGSANG, British str., 1,715, T. H. Lishman, 17th February—Wuhu 11th February, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YUNNAN, British str., 1,206, W. French, February 20th—Saigon, February 14th, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NAMUR,"

Captain A. Collyer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about THURSDAY, the 24th February, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MEDINA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "CALEDONIA," due in London about the 9th April, 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong 18th February, 1916. [1

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "INDRASAMHA," about Middle of Mar.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [245

VISITORS TO CANTON Should Purchase

"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER,"

BY

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

PRICE $1.75

On Sale at:—

Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.
" Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
" Messrs. BREWER & Co.
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NORE Capt. D. Asbury,	Noon. 23rd Feb.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA Usual Ports of Call	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	3 P.M. 24th Feb.	See Special Advertisement
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA Usual Ports of Call	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley	3 P.M. 9th Mar.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to —

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1916. [1

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 24th Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 27th Feb. D'light.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 26th Feb., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 29th Feb., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1916. TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING	
"HAIMUN"	Capt. Edwalker	WED'DAY,	23rd Feb., at Noon.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY,	25th Feb., at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY.	29th Feb., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1916. 3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

ARCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

S.S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, Capt. S. G. Cave, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, on 24th February.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 21st February, 1916. 27

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	20th Feb	On 15th Mar., 11 A.M.
EMPIRE	16th Mar.	On 8th Apr., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	6th April	On 29th Apr., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS 22

P. & O. S. N. CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
1916		about 1916	about 1916		1916	1916
	NAMUR	Feb. 20	Feb. 24	‡ MEDINA	Mar. 26	April 2
	NANKIN	Mar. 5	Mar. 9	‡ MONGOLIA	April 9	April 16
Mar. 12	NOVARA	Mar. 20	Mar. 24	MALWA	April 23	April 30
Mar. 26	MALTA	April 3	April 7	KHIVA	May 8	May 15
April. 9	NAGOYA	April 17	April 21	MOOLTAN	May 22	May 29
April. 23	NAMUR	May 1	May 5	KASHGAR	June 5	June 12
May 7	NANKIN	May 15	May 19	ARABIA	June 19	June 6
May. 21	NOVARA	May 29	June 2	KASHMIR	July 3	July 10
June. 4	MALTA	June 12	June 16	MEDINA	July 17	July 24
June. 18	NYANZA	June 26	June 30	MONGOLIA	July 31	Aug. 7

‡ Steamers proceed via Bombay.
Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

					LONDON		
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£74.	Return	£111.	
	"B"	"	"	£68.	"	£102.	
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£52.	"	£78	
	"B"	"		£48.	"	£72	
					MARSEILLES		
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£70.	Return	£105	
	"B"	"	"	£64.	"	£96.	
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£50.	"	£75.	
	"B"	"	"	£46.	"	£69	

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGER AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS

STEAMERS.	Leave Y'HAMA.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG.	Leave S'PORE.	Due at M'SEILLES. if calling	Due LONDON
	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916.
NORE	Mar. 13	Mar. 23	Mar. 29	Apr. 4	May. 4	May. 11
NELLORE	June 19	June 29	July 5	July 11	Aug. 9	Aug 18
MONGARA	July 3	July 13	July 19	July 25	Aug. 23	Sept. 1

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO
FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £82 Single £87 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single: £63 Return
FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £54 Single. 2nd Saloon £40 Single.
All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy
Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting SUPERINTENDENT

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TON. AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	§ HITACHI MARU Capt. Teminaga	13,500	THURSDAY, 24th Feb., at Noon
	§ IYO MARU Capt Okamoto	16,000	THURSDAY. 9th Mar., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	§ TAMBA MARU Capt. Negasage	12,500	TUESDAY, 7th Mar., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	§ TANGO MARU Capt. Koyeda,	12,500	TUESDAY 14th Mar., at 4 P.M.
	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Apr., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON	TOSA MARU Capt. Takano	12,000	SATURDAY. 4th Mar
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	KIRIN MARU Capt. Sasakai	8,000	WED'DAY 23rd Feb
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	PENANG MARU Capt. Kushibiki	8,000	SUNDAY. 27th Feb.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU Capt. S. Fujino	12,500	MONDAY. 28th Feb.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	THURSDAY, 2nd Mar., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Tanaka	16,000	THURSDAY, 24th Feb.
	§ KITANO MARU Capt. F. E. Cope	16,000	FRIDAY, 25th Feb.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st	Single	Yen	600.	To Marseilles	1st	Single	Yen	504
" "	"	Return	"	900.	" "	"	Return	"	824
" "	2nd	Single	"	400.	" "	2nd	Single	"	264
" "	"	Return	"	605.	" "	"	Return	"	634
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York									£60.13.0
" "							via Montreal		£60.3.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle,						1st	Single		£30.
" "						1st	Return		£45.
To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.									
" " 1st Return £72. " " 1st Return £73.16.									
To Yokohama, 1st Return $150. To Kobe, 1st Return $135.									
" " 2nd " $90. " " 2nd " $83.									

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Farther Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to —

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos 292 and 1941. 5

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong.
* DAIREN MARU	6,000 — 14 knots	SATURDAY, 26th Feb
† NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUESDAY, 29th Feb
‡ ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots	SATURDAY, 11th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 14th Mar.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	SAT., 8th April.
† PERSIA MARU	9,600 — 17 knots	FRIDAY 21st April.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 3rd May.

* Cargo only. † Via MANILA. Omitting Shanghai.
‡ Proceeding to South America Ports.
Steamer via Shanghai leaves at NOON.
" " Manila " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. ... " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. ... " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For CORONEL via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO,
THENCE BY
TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Sails
ANYO MARU	18,500 — 15 knots	SATURDAY, 11th Mar.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291. [213

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA (Without Transhipment)	AMAZONE	On 25th Feb., at 5.30 P.M.
	POLYNESIEN	On 8th March.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and PORTS (Without Transhipment)	ATLANTIQUE	On 5th Mar., at 5.30 P.M.
	AMAZONE	On 18th March.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.
Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.
State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING

TELEPHONE 740 9

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.



REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer	Captain	Leaving	
"CANADA MARU"	T. Suruga	SATURDAY,	4th Mar., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM,

PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving	
"DAIGI MARU"	T. Konishi	SUNDAY,	27th Feb., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving	
SOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	WED'DAY,	1st Mar., at 10 A.M.

FOR TAKAO (DIRECT)

Steamer	Captain	Leaving

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI.
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

56

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

BOXING.

SUBJECT to sufficient entries being received an AMATEUR BOXING COMPETITION open to Hongkong will be held in the Gymnasium of the V.R.C. on SATURDAY, February 26th.

CONDITIONS:
(a) 3 two minute rounds and if undecided an extra round of one minute
(b) In 3 weights: 118 lbs, 132 lbs, and 146 lbs.
(c) Competitors weigh in at V.R.C. on night of February 24th.

Entries stating weight to be addressed to I. DEAKIN, Esq., care of V.R.C., before February 20th. No Entrance Fee.
No Competition if less than 18 entries.
The Committee reserve the right to refuse entries.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1916. [195

G R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. 77

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Books and Magazines for the Troops in Egypt:—

The Postmaster-General of Hongkong is prepared to receive from residents in the Colony and at the Treaty Ports in China, where there are British Post Office Agencies, Books and Magazines for the use of the Troops in Egypt. These should be made up in packets labelled—

"LITERATURE for TROOPS, EGYPT," and handed in at the counters of the Post Offices in the Colony and at the Ports.

They will be forwarded free of postage to the Egyptian Post Office for disposal.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:—

St. Albans
Namur
Kamakura Maru
Miyasaki Maru
Hitachi Maru
Titan
Nankin
Nore
Japan

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Australia	*St. Albans*	22rd Feb.
Europe (London 24th Jan., via Siberia)	*Namur*	23rd Feb.
Shanghai	*Inchow*	23rd Feb.
Europe (London 25th Jan., via Siberia) ...	*Yingchow*	25th Feb.
Europe (French Mail)	*Amazons*	25th Feb.
Shanghai	*Atlantique*	5th March.
...		
...		

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Saigon	*Chefoo*	Wednesday, 23rd, 8.00 A M
Hoihow	*Oleg*	Wednesday, 23rd. 9.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	**Esang*	Wednesday, 23rd. 11.0(A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haimun*	Wednesday, 23rd, 11.00 A M
Shanghai and North China (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA) [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 26th Feb.]	*Nore* ...	Wednesday, 23rd, 11.00 A M
Amoy	*Hong Bee*	Wednesday, 23rd, 5.00 P M
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA) [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 28th Feb.]	*Miyasaki Maru*	Wednesday, 23rd, Registration... 5.00 P M Thursday, 24th, Letters ... 9.00 A M
Straits, Ceylon, Dhanushkodi, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe and London ...	*Hitachi Maru* ...	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A M
Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western, Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wed'day, 2 3rd Feb., at 5 P.M.	*Nanmur* ...	Thursday, 24th, Registration... 1.15 P M Letters ... 2.00 P M
Straits	*Fultala*	Thursday, 24th, 2.00 P M
Shanghai and North China ... (EUROPE via SIBERIA. [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 28th Feb.]	*Sinkiang* ...	Thursday, 24th, Registration... 3.15 P M Letters ... 3.00 P M
Shanghai and North China (EUROPE via SIBERIA) [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Wed'day, 1st Mar.]	*Luchow* ...	Thursday, 24th, Registration ... 4.15 P M Letters 5.00 P M
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Taisang*	Friday, 25th, 7.00 A M
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe ...	*Kitano Maru* ...	Friday, 25th, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haiching* ...	Friday, 25th, 1.00 P M
Shanghai, North China, & Japan via Kobe (EUROPE via SIBERIA) [Shanghai British P.O. Wed'day, 1st Mar.]	*Amazons* ...	Friday, 25th, Registration ... 3.15 P M Letters ... 4.80 P M
Swatow and Belawan	*S. Jacob*	Saturday, 26th, 11.00 A M
Japan via Moji	*Riofun Maru* ...	Saturday, 26th, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui ...	*Daigi Maru* ...	Sunday, 27th, 9.00 A M
Tientsin	*Kweichow* ...	Monday, 28th, 11.00 A M
Straits, ...	*Van Spilbergen* ...	Monday, 28th, 11.00 A M
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Taiyuan*	Monday, 28th, Registration ... 10.15 A M Letters ... 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Hong*	Tuesday, 29th, 1.00 P M
Philippines Islands	*Tean*	Tuesday, 29th, 3.00 P M —: MARCH :—
Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe ...	*Atlantique*	Saturday, 4th, Registration ... 5.00 P M Sunday, 5th, Letters ... 9.00 A M

* Superscribed correspondence only

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.



From top to bottom of a House Hall's Distemper is the quickest, cleanest and most healthful form of decoration, as well as the one which conforms most to the requirements of modern fashion and good taste.

Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper (Trade Mark)

makes beautiful washable walls.

It is applied with a white wash brush, disinfects, and destroys all microbes, dries like flat paint, and sets hard as as cement. It contains no lead and therefore does not discolour or turn black, nor crack, scale or peel off.

Made in two qualities for inside and outside work; sold and used by decorators everywhere.

Simple Shade Card and full particulars post free on application to

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Sole Agents, South China.

COMMERCIAL.

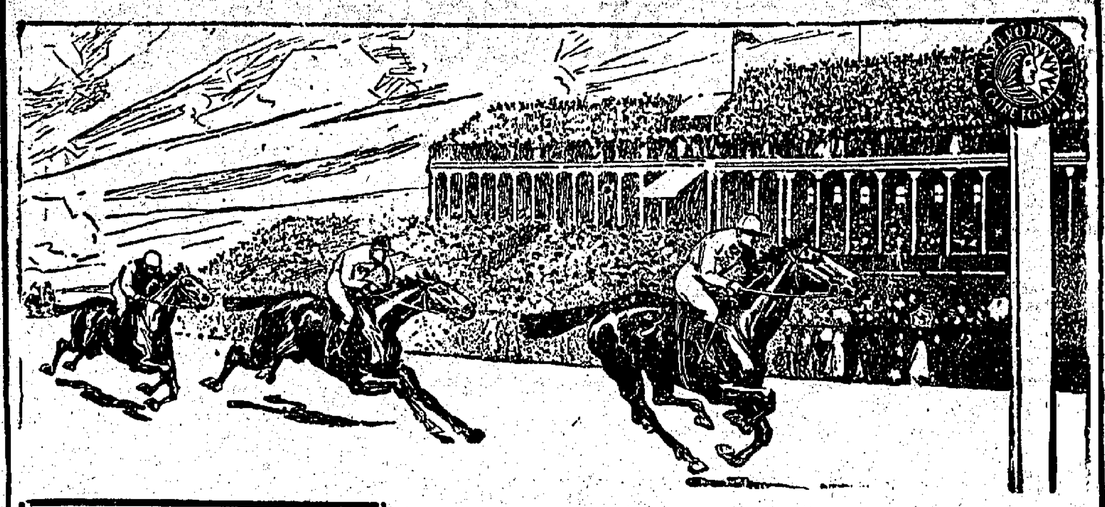
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

February 22nd.

On London:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11⅛
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/-
On Paris:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	270
Credits, at 4 months' sight	280½
Germany:—	
On demand	nom.
New York:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	46
Credits, at 60 days' sight	nom.
On Bombay:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	143⅝
On Calcutta:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	143⅝
On Shanghai:—	
Bank, at sight	75½
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama:—On demand	91½
On Manila:—On demand—Peso—	92½
On Singapore:—On demand	82
On Batavia:—On demand	108½
On Haiphong:—On demand	3⅛% p.m.
On Saigon:—On demand	3 % p.m.
On Bangkok:—On demand	79½
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$10.30 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$57.60
Bar Silver, per oz	26 1/16d

Subsidiary Coins.

	per cent.
Hongkong . 20 cents pieces...	$ 8.35 discount.
Hongkong...10 "	" 8.40 "
Canton..... 20 "	" $18.18 "
Canton..... 10 "	" $16.50 "



EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE STAKES.

1—BOUTON ROUGE
2—SPECIALS
3—FELUCCA

Also started, 12 Others.

THE RACING MAN'S FAVOURITES.

BOUTON ROUGE ... $4.20 per 100 Cigarettes.
SPECIALS $3.00 " "
FELUCCA $3.00 " "

MANUFACTURED BY

MASPERO FRÈRES AT CAIRO.

18

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1916.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value	Paid up.	Closing Quotations Cash.	Return on Basis of Last Div'd.
Banks.—					
Hongkong & S'hai. Bank Corporation	120,000	$125	all	{$795 x. div. L'don	6 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	all	$10½	
Kowloon Light and Power Company, Ltd. ...	50,000	$5	all	$4.70, sellers	6⅓ p.c.
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd	50,000	$1	all	$10, sales	7 p.c.
Cotton Mills.—	200,000	$10	all		
S'hai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ...	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 91, buyers	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. ...	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 13, buyers	5½ p.c
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 72	
Laou Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 71	
Soeychee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. ...	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 46	
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ltd	80,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 140, buyers	3⅔ p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited ...	40,000	$15	$6	$39, buyers	
Docks and Wharves.—					4½ p.c.
H'kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd	60,000	$50		$76	3½ p.c.
				$97 (old), sel.	
H'kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. .	50,000	$50	all	$93 (new), sel.	
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	T. 6½, buyers	
New Engineering & S. B. Works Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 10½, buyers	
S'hai. and Hongkew Wharf Co Ltd...	50,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 90	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited... ..	4,800,000	$10	all	$10, sal. & buy.	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	$10	all	$43½, buyers	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited ...	20,000	$50	all	$112½, buyers	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited ..	9,500	$25	all	$180	6 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	$10	all	$32	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	500,000	$/-	all	$5.20, sellers	5½ p.c.
Insurances.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$415, buyers	5½ p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...	50,000	$100	$20	$161, buyers	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ...	9,000	$250	$50	$410	5½ p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	£10	£5	Tls. 180	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	14,000	$250	$100	$970, buyers	
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld .	14,000	$100	$60	$245, ex Ex 73	6½ p.c.
Lands and Buildings.—					
H'kong, Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd	50,000	$100	all	$103, buyers	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ld. ...	50,000	$100	all	$95, buyers	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co. Ld.	50,000	$100	$75	$210	6½ p.c.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd	100,000	$10	all	$6.20, buyers	7½ p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	20,000	$50	$5	$37½	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 105	6 p.c
West Point Building Co., Limited	24,000	$50	all	$87, buyers	
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie im Langkat ...	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 38½	
Mining.—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corpn., Ltd.... ...	1,000,000	£1	all	35/-, sellers	
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd ..	1,000,000	$1	all	29/-, buyers	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd	240,000	£1	all	$3.50, sellers	7 p.c.
Tronoh Mines, Limited	100,000	£1	all	27/6	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited ...	20,000	$10	all	$10, buyers	
	30,000	$10	$1	$0.95, buyers	
Refineries.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	$100	all	$139½, buyers	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	1,000	$100	all	$33, buyers	5 p.c
Steamship Companies.—					4½ p.c.
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited.	20,000	$50	all	$125½, buyers	
H'kong., Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	200,000	$15	all	$19, sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd	60,000 pref 60,000 def.	£5	all	{comb. $18½, buy. pref. 4½, buy. def. 130, buy.	7½ p.c.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd	4,047,510	£1	all	93/6, sales	4½ p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited ...	40,000	$10	all	$39	
South China Morning Post, Limited ..	6,000	$25	all	$2?	7½ p.c.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited ..	20,000	$5	all	$3½	
Stores and Dispensaries.—					7 p.c.
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,00	$/	all	$6	9 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	40,00	$10	all	$38, buyers	6 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	$15	all	$15½	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1896.	Tls 767,200.	Tls. 2'0	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,

India, Australia, &c.,

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Private Residence at the Outports,

A Comprehensive and Complete Record

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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

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HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

with which is incorporated

The China Overland Trade Report,

Subscription, paid in advance, $12 per annum. Postage $2 to any part of the World.

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DIRECTORY

OF

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN and COREA.

Hongkong Daily Press Office

Price:

Cloth Cover $1.25
Paper 0.80

Hongkong, 21st December, 1915.

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
£1,800,000, at—$15,000,000
Silver$18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
C. S. Gabbay, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong Interest Allowed,
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits,
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1916. [9

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

Shanghai: Nanking: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. Hankow: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. Tientsin: Paoting, Tongshan Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. Hangchow: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. Kaifeng: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. Tsinan: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinlen, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. Taiyuan: Yuncheng. Foochow. Changchun: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. Canton. Kuhtang. Peking Kwaihua, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914 [171

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [132

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter).

Capital Subscribed Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up " 12,500,000
Reserve Funds " 4,150,000

President: Tetsutaro Sakurai, Esq.
Vice-President: Kojuro Nakagawa, Esq

Directors.

Ietoshi Sada, Esq.
Kyoroku Yamanari, Esq
Shingo Minami, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).
Branches and Agencies.

Akou	Kagi	Makung	Taichu
Amoy	Karasuko	Osaka	Tainan
Canton	Keelung	Shangha	Taito
Foochow	Kinkiang	Singapore	Takow
Giran	Kobe	Shinchiku	Tamsui
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

London Bankers:—
Correspondents at Cheribon Cheribon, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mutsden Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama Zamboango, Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon, Bangkok

HONGKONG OFFICE:
2, Des Voeux Road.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Y. KIKUCHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [91

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital£1,500,000
Subscribed 1,125,000
Paid-up 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Branches

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore

Hongkong Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1915. [78

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB
Chief Manager
Hongkong, 2nd November 1914. [10

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